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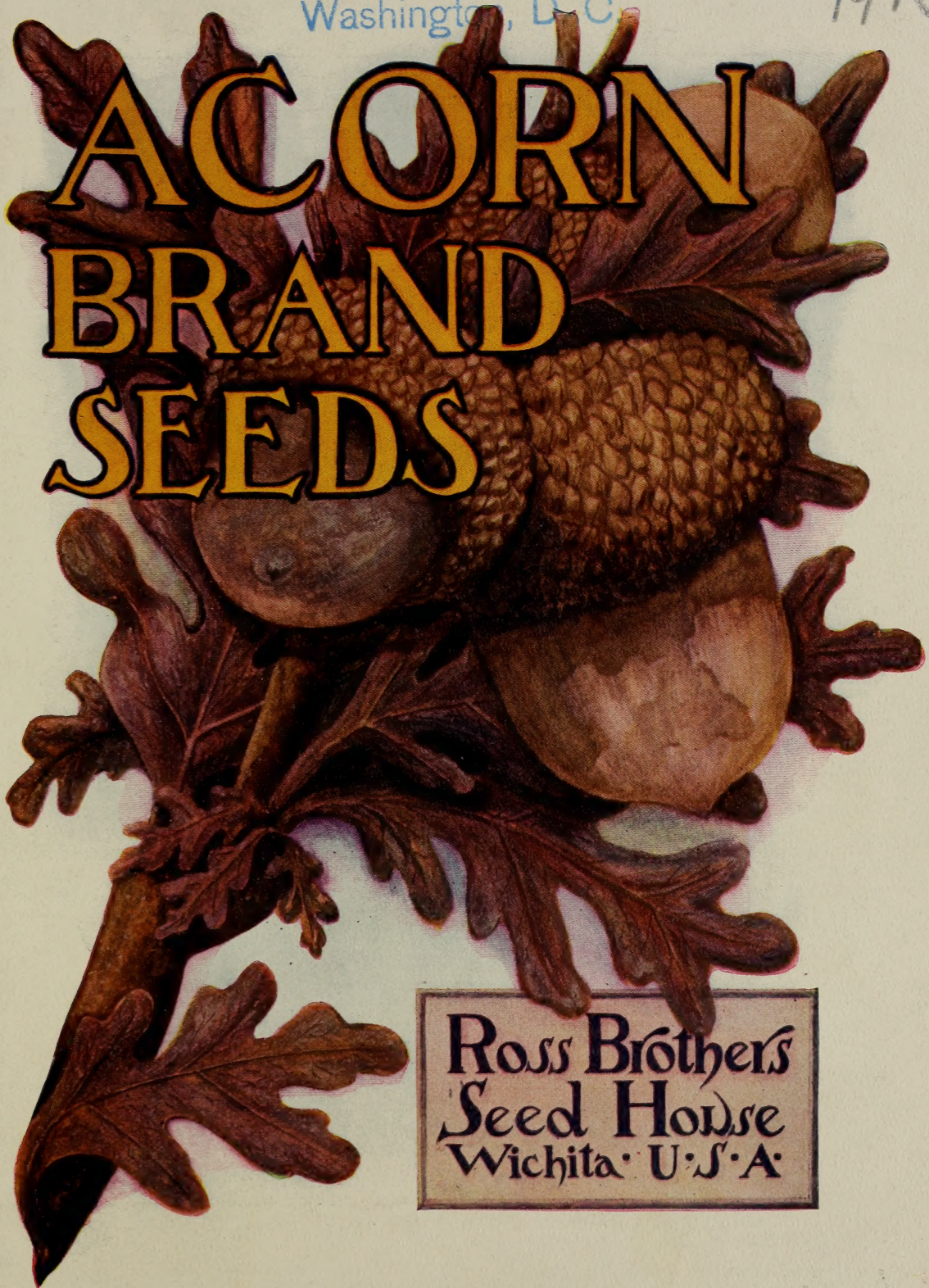
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Will H. Jones
Indexed

1913

ACORN BRAND SEEDS



Ross Brothers
Seed House
Wichita U.S.A.

Please Read This Page

Our success in business is due to satisfied customers who have been kind enough to recommend our firm to their neighbors. We thank each and every one of our customers for their orders during past years and for the many courteous acts extended by them.

Should an error be made in filling your orders we hope you will write us at once about it, so we may be in position to correct it. We use reasonable diligence to protect against errors but no system is error proof. And we cannot perfect our system unless all errors are promptly reported. If our Seeds please you tell your neighbor—if they don't please you, tell us.

When you send us an order always write your name and address plainly and with especial care, giving the name of the post office, county and state. If your freight or express office is different from post office include it. Also if you live on rural route please give the number of route and box number. This information will protect against delays and inconvenience.

Please write communications or remarks on a sheet of paper separate from the order. Please use the order sheet enclosed in this Seed Book or else use a sheet of paper separate from your letter. Sign order as well as letter with name and address.

Every year we receive some orders without signature and frequently without post office address. The only thing we can do is to hold them awaiting complaints.

Remit money by Express or Post Office Money Order or Bank Draft. If you prefer Register the letter.

Early Orders are desirable again this year because some varieties of seeds are scarce and we will be able to fill all orders received during January and February, while it is possible that later orders cannot be filled complete. We shall use our best effort to care for the late orders and will give them the same careful attention which the early ones receive.

Warranty—Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment. A small seed may be so deeply sown that the young plant cannot reach the surface. More failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination than from inferiority of the seeds used. These conditions are a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air into the soil. Besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. It would not be fair for us to undertake to insure the crop, therefore Ross Brothers give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and any money paid will be refunded.

Packages Extra—When it is necessary to use barrels or sacks to protect shipments of seeds they will be charged for at following prices: Barrels from 20c to 35c each; cotton seamless sacks at 25c each; heavy jute sacks at 15c each.

Prices—The prices named in this Seed Book are net and do not include free transportation, except for seeds in packets, one-half ounces and quarter pounds which will be forwarded postpaid.

Seeds by Mail or Express—Add 8 cents per pound for Seeds, Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn and Onion Sets, if wanted by mail or prepaid express.

Parcels Post—Apparently Seeds are not included in the classification of merchandise permitted to travel at Parcels Post rates. Should the Postmaster General rule that seeds may be shipped at the same rate we shall gladly return any over remittance for postage.

Office and Retail Store 309 E. Douglas Ave.
Warehouses { 229-231 South Santa Fe Street
 { 128-132 Commerce Street

Ross Brothers

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE FIRM

WICHITA, KANSAS



Oats, Barley and Broom Corn Seed

In the past we have, perhaps, been too modest in our claims for the quality of Acorn Brand Seeds to interest every one receiving our Seed Book.

Of course, we could not supply the entire seed requirements of the United States with our present equipment and facilities, even if we received the orders, but we promise you we would fill a lot of them.

We are willing to build more warehouses, put in more machinery and to do our part in making prompt shipment of orders to any part of the world.

To-day we are well equipped to handle small orders and large orders, from $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce to several carloads; most orders are shipped the same day they are received in our office.

Our business is growing nicely and we intend to do everything in our power to please our customers during the year 1913.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING—It is not necessary to shy from the first two words of this paragraph, they are harmless in themselves. But they will stand for a great deal of thinking. If rightly interpreted and applied to the daily work of each and every farm in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, the entire world would sit up and take notice of the tremendous agricultural possibilities of the Southwest. It is not our purpose to lecture on this subject. We merely wish to say, try and raise your average yield of crops per acre. Not more acres because of the cost of handling the larger acreage. More bushels on the same acreage means more profit. One way of increasing the yield per acre is to use better seed. It's our business to supply that kind. It's your business to increase your production.

SEEDS—The pages of this Seed Book contain descriptions of Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds which have shown merit and ability to produce good crops throughout the United States, and which are particularly adapted to the climate and soil conditions of the Southwest.

WHERE GROWN—Vegetable and Flower Seeds are grown for us in different parts of the world where each variety matures the most nearly to perfection. In addition to other seeds we have given a great deal of time, thought and money to the development of Kansas Grown Seed Corn.

SATISFACTION—If we thought better seeds could be bought elsewhere, we would not ask you for your orders, but we have faith in the seeds we sell and are certain they will produce satisfactory crops for you. The smallest quantity of most kinds of flower and vegetable seeds we quote is one-quarter ounce. This quantity for 5c or 10c means that you will receive two to three times as much seed for the 5c or 10c as if you buy in packets of the same seeds elsewhere. Therefore, your money has greater purchasing power when you buy "Acorn Brand Seeds" from us.

Pages 2, 3, 4, of this book tell a story of crops that have been money makers for growers in the Southwest. Farmers living on the uplands of Kansas and Oklahoma can increase their yearly income by growing larger acreage of Broom Corn, Kafir Corn, Milo Maize and Shallu.

MANUFACTURED GOODS—The last section of this book tells about Spray Pumps, Spraying Chemicals, Garden Implements, Incubators, Poultry Supplies and Bee Supplies.

STORE SERVICE—Our Store Service will supply detailed information regarding any kind of Seed, Fertilizer, or Manufactured Article which we carry in stock. *Do you feel that this department can be of service to you* in suggesting some kind of crop that will make you more money on the same number of acres, than you are now making? If so, come in and talk it over. If not convenient to call at our store, your letter will receive every courtesy of a personal call.

STORE POLICY—It is the Policy of our Store to handle quality Seeds and standard makes of Manufactured Goods. Therefore, you will receive 100 cents in value for every dollar you spend with us. Every article of Poultry Supplies and other Manufactured Goods carries a guarantee of satisfaction, or your money back.

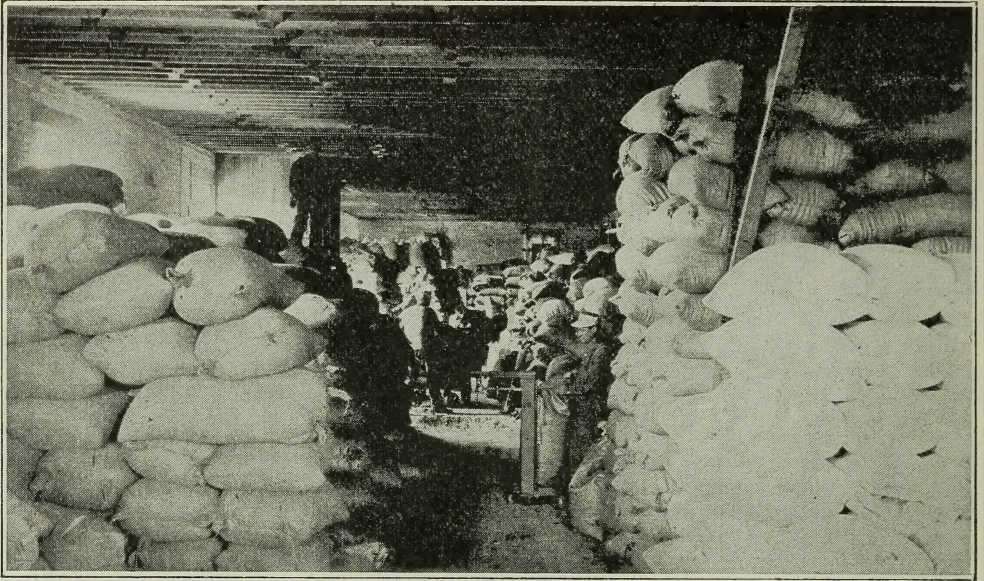
We want to sell You Seeds and the other articles you need.

May the year 1913 be kind and prosperous to you.

Sincerely Yours,

ROSS BROTHERS SEED HOUSE

Wichita, Kansas, January first, 1913.



Alfalfa Seed and Seed Corn

KAFIR CORN—Is one of the heavy yielding, drouth resistant crops which may be profitably grown on uplands throughout the central portion of the United States. Kafir has made it possible for some farmers in Kansas to buy more acres of land, for others to pay the mortgage on their farms, and for still others to feed livestock and make a profit when corn was a failure. If it is a good crop for the farmer of Kansas it certainly will make money for farmers in other states.

Kafir is an excellent forage and grain plant to grow for ensilage, the heavy yield of stalk and grain fills the silo quite rapidly and then the quality of ensilage is first class.

Oklahoma farmers have been enlarging the acreage of Kafir in that state and it is making them money and is adding to their wealth.

Kafir is a non-saccharine sorghum and has the ability of standing still during a period of dry, hot weather and as soon as rain falls it immediately begins growing again and in a few days is up to its normal condition.

Kafir is now being bought and sold on the Board of Trade the same as corn, therefore its future as a feeding grain is assured.

What is the use of trying to grow a crop on uplands which will not produce more than one-third of the money that Kafir will—when one can grow Kafir?

CANE OR SORGHUM—Is the heavy yielding forage crop that provides rough feed for cattle on the large ranches. It turns off more tons of rough feed to the acre than any other plant known to the agriculturist. It is fit to feed hogs or other animals while it is still in the "green stage" and is very profitable for early fall feeding.

It is usually sown broadcast for forage and frequently the yield is from 8 to 12 tons per acre. In some parts of the Southwest it is also grown as a money crop, when the seed is saved and sold on the market.

COW PEAS—This crop deserves the careful consideration of every farmer who desires to maintain the fertility of his farm. The nitrogen gathering ability of the Cow Pea permits the complete nitrification of the soil. As nitrogen is one of the

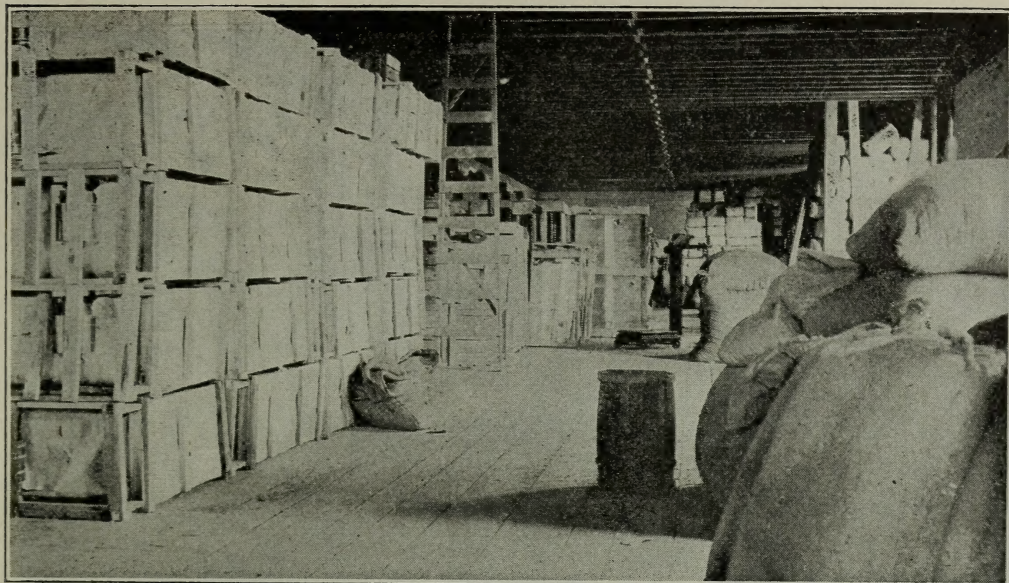
expensive elements of a complete fertilizer and it is necessary for it to be present in all soils in considerable quantity to permit that soil to produce profitable crops, the Cow Pea is the solution of the problem.

The assertion that "what Red Clover is to the North and Alfalfa to the West, the Cow Pea is to the South," was a dozen years ago, strictly true. To-day it is not the whole truth, for the Cow Pea has proved its adaptability far beyond its former home, and even in those sections of the country where Red Clover and Alfalfa are grown as the principal forage or manurial crops.

In bygone years its worth and cultivation were hardly known north of the Ohio River; but during the last ten years it has been grown and has made profitable crops as far north as Connecticut and Iowa.

Its cultivation is possible and profitable in many of the Northern and Western States, and in the South it has proved itself to be one of the best annuals for forage, as well as for a fertilizer. In variation of size, habits, productiveness and uses, as well as adaptability to diverse soils and locations, the Cow Pea rivals and even surpasses corn. Some varieties mature seed within sixty days of planting, others maintain a vigorous growth for six months or longer, even putting forth flowers until the vines are killed by frost. The Cow Pea will grow on any soil not too wet, and in most climates that are free from frost for two Summer months, its stalks and leaves make fine hay, the best temporary pasture, and its roots the best of fertilizer, its seeds green or ripe, are as nutritious as beans, and are much relished for use as human food, or, as ripe grain, affords the richest kind of forage for all farm animals.

The Cow Pea as a Renovating Crop—The Cow Pea always leaves the soil in which it grows in better condition than before the crop was planted. The plants act mechanically, by sending their long tap roots deep into the subsoil, loosening and making it more porous, and chemically, by collecting and assimilating the free nitrogen of the air and making it available food for future crops. Soil improvement is the chief object for which it is grown in this country. Not that its extensive acreage is due alone to its fertilizing effect, but its



Incubators and Poultry Supplies

value for that purpose is an additional and important reason why it is used in preference to any other hay or forage crop. How to use this renovating and fertilizing power to its full and best advantage is a matter of prime importance.

Utilizing the Crop as a Fertilizer—While it is true that ploughing under the entire green crop will add the greatest amount of plant food to the soil, nevertheless it is not always economy to follow that method. The forage is worth as much for food as an equal weight of Red Clover, and since about 80 per cent of the fertilizing value is retained in the manure, it often pays better to feed the pasture or hay and return the resulting manure to the land.

As a protection to a light soil, liable to wash, during the Winter, it is often actual economy to allow the pea crop to decay on the surface and postpone ploughing until Spring; in doing this, to be sure, there is some loss of fertilizer by Winter winds and washing, but there is more than a compensation in what the vines retain and hold in place.

Summary—The Cow Pea can be grown in all parts of the country where Dent Corn succeeds.

Thorough preparation of the soil before planting is profitable for Cow Peas as for any other crop, the greater the care in this respect, the greater the satisfaction and profit in the yield.

Cow Peas may be planted whenever the ground is warm enough for planting beans or melons.

Drill planting requires less seed and more cultivation, and the yield is usually heavier than when sown broadcast.

BROOM CORN

Broom Corn belongs to the same plant family as Cane, Kafir Corn, Milo Maize, Jerusalem Corn, Shallu, etc. It is divided into two groups, known as Dwarf and Standard. There are a great many names given to Broom Corn, which are due to localities in which they are grown.

DWARF—This variety grows from 4 to 6 feet in height and as the head is partly inclosed in the sheath or "boot" of the upper leaf, it is found more convenient to pull the heads. In Oklahoma and other sections where dry weather usually prevails at harvest time, the brush is pulled and piled in bunches along the rows. Brush from two to four

rows may be piled together and should be placed on stalks broken down to keep the brush off the ground while other stalks should be used to protect the pile from sun or rains.

These small piles are let in the field for a few days until they are practically dry, and then they are gathered up and put in ricks to remain until all of the crop is harvested.

If the field does not mature evenly, it should be pulled two or three times, each time pulling only the matured heads. After the crop is all harvested and thoroughly cured, it is usually seeded and baled at the same time.

STANDARD—This variety growing from 12 to 15 feet high requires a different manner of gathering heads. The tall stalks are broken at a height of about 2½ feet to 3 feet from the ground and two rows are brought together in V-shape form so that the heads protrude just beyond the outside of the row or "table," as it is generally called. The heads are then cut off and laid upon the stalks or "tables" in small piles from which time it is handled similar to dwarf. Standard Broom Corn usually contains some crooked brush and this should always be handled and baled separately from the straight.

CLIMATE AND SOIL—The plant is subtropical, and does best in a warm, sunny climate where there is sufficient rain during the early part of the growing season to produce a strong, rapid growth. However, in order that the crop may be harvested at the proper time and in good condition and the brush dried rapidly so that it will retain its fresh, green color, it is necessary that warm, dry weather prevail at harvest time.

The experience of broom corn growers in Oklahoma and Kansas, both on sod and old ground, has proven that this crop will stand a greater degree of drouth than any other crop. Many localities have produced a crop of broom corn in dry years when practically all other crops burned up. Any soil that will grow corn or cotton is sufficiently fertile for broom corn.

For the best grade of fine, tough Dwarf broom corn, light sandy soils have been found preferable, while the heavier black soils are more suitable for Standard.

When it is considered that fifty pounds of good seed will plant from 25 to 35 acres, (about 60 seeds to the rod), you cannot afford to use any but the

ROSS BROTHERS



Millet and Sorghum Seeds

best quality seed, because the best seed will not cost more than 20c per acre, or 100 acres for \$20.00 or less

ALFALFA—This wonderful forage plant has proven its value to the farmers of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas during the past decade. We are glad to know that farmers in Illinois and Wisconsin, who are carefully preparing their soil are meeting with as much success as those in the states first mentioned.

Alfalfa has proven its worth to the farmers in every community where it has been grown. During the year 1912 an issue of Hoard's Dairyman made a statement that Alfalfa Hay was worth \$70.00 per ton. When we first read that statement it appeared to us as being too strong a testimonial for Alfalfa Hay. However, after fully comparing the results of laboratory tests, we find the statement to be correct, and that Alfalfa hay has three and one-half times as great feeding value for cows as does Timothy Hay.

In view of the success of farmers in so many different states of the Union, it seems as though Alfalfa should now be grown on every farm which has suitable soil for the production of this valuable forage crop.

MILO MAIZE—Came to the United States from Africa. It has proven its value to the farmers of the great plains of the so-called "semi-arid district" and will mature a grain crop in from ten days to three weeks less than Kafir Corn requires. It is also a good forage crop, being of equal quality and value with Cane and Kafir, and the crop is especially valuable to farmers and ranchmen in the western half of Kansas, the Panhandle of Oklahoma and Texas and throughout New Mexico and eastern Colorado.

We feel certain that Milo Maize will give a good yield, on uplands throughout the so called "corn belt," and that it will prove valuable for early feeding by reason of its habit of maturing within 90 days from time of planting.

Last year we introduced a dwarf straight-neck type of Milo Maize, which we named "Dwarf Milo." Our crop this year matured in 82 days from date of planting, and the harvester was put in the field the 85th day after the seed was planted. This type does not produce as large a head as the

old crook-neck type. On account of its extra early maturing ability and the fact that black birds are not troublesome at the time it is ready to harvest, a larger percentage of the seed produced is saved for the thresher.

Taking all into account and the fact that this type grows only 30 to 40 inches tall, it is a very desirable plant to grow on all upland farms.

We are in position to accept orders for almost any quantity of seed of this type for shipment early in the year 1913.

FETERITA

A non-saccharine sorghum introduced in the United States in 1907 from Egypt. Feterita has been grown for several years in Oklahoma and found to be one of the greatest drouth resistant and heavy yielding plants grown in that section. Grower raised 30 to 55 bushels per acre last season.

Feterita has a white kernel, somewhat larger than Kafir and heads a little shorter; grows 4 to 6 feet tall and matures about 40 days earlier than Kafir. Feterita should be planted in rows 3 1/2 feet apart and dropped 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. It should not be planted as close as Kafir, because when the plant is about 6 inches high, it puts out from 4 to 10 sucker plants, each plant maturing a large head of grain. The heads of Feterita grows upright and has the same feeding value for all kind of stock or poultry that Kafir or Milo has.

Feterita should be cultivated the same as Corn, Kafir or Milo. Feterita should be cut and bound the same as Kafir and fed out in the bundle to get the best results out of it. Pound 20c postpaid. 5 to 10 lbs. at 8c per lb., purchaser to pay transportation charges.

TOBACCO

IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY—Well known sort of great merit. Our strain is grown on the famous limestone fields of Tennessee. For many years our grower has made selections of this variety and has it now at a stage of perfection rarely attained in tobacco. The fields on which he grows the seed, receive special preparation and extra manuring. Plants are set farther apart than those grown for a tobacco crop. Only the choicest

Will H. Jones

WICHITA, KANSAS



Plantation Where Our Tobacco Seed was Grown

plants are set in the seed plots and special care and cultivation insures well matured seed of highest vitality. Careful handling, cleaning and curing of seeds as well as special attention to the crop throughout the season makes this strain and seed unsurpassed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

One-half oz. 10c, oz. 15c, one-quarter pound 50c, pound, \$1.50.

WATER MELONS

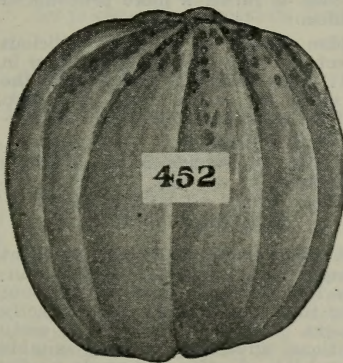
458. BIG HEART—This melon is of local origin. In appearance and form resembles Black Boulder or Black Diamond, grows to very large size—melons weighing from 90 to 100 pounds are not unusual. Dark-green rind, very tough although not thick; flesh red, very thick and of good quality. Quite prolific. Price, one-half ounce 5c, ounce 10c, one-quarter pound 25c, pound 75c.

459. SUGAR STICK—A large dark-green or grayish melon of oblong form. "Sugar Stick" originated from a cross between the Florida Favorite and Sweet Heart. The result is a fruit of oblong form having the bright red, melting, sugary flesh of the Florida Favorite with the tough rind and light-green netted skin of the Sweet Heart. Price, one-half oz. 5c, oz. 10c, one-quarter lb. 35c, pound \$1.00.

460. TOM WATSON—Similar in appearance to Alabama Sweets, color of rind somewhat darker. Tom Watson produces melons 18 to 30 inches long, by 8 to 12 inches in diameter and weighing from 20 to 60 pounds; the dark-green rind is tough but thin and withstands shipment to distant markets. The deep red flesh extends to within three-fourths of an inch of the rind, is crisp, melting and of fine flavor; heart large with no sign of core. Price one-half oz. 5c, oz. 10c, one-quarter lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

454. NEW FAVORITE—The latest thing in Watermelons. Of similar appearance to Alabama Sweets, rind tough, deep green color; flesh deep-red crisp and tender, of excellent flavor. No core.

Casabas



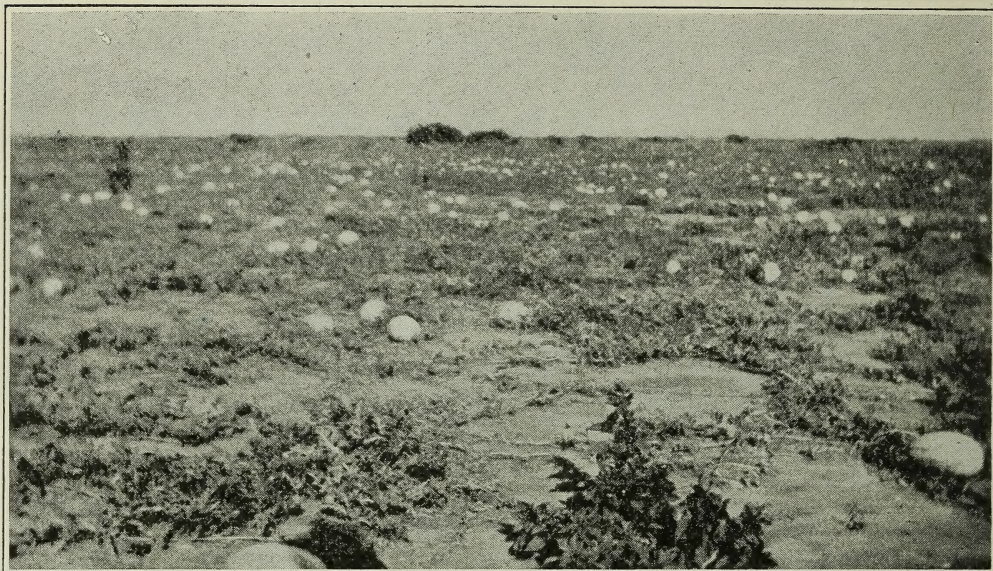
Casabas are a late variety of Musk Melon to be classed in a family by themselves.

Culture—Casabas should be planted between May 15th and July 15th, then they begin to ripen about the close of the cantaloupe season and continue

until frost. At the first sign of frost all melons, even half-grown, should be put in a dry, frost-proof place where they will ripen gradually.

451. WHITE'S FAVORITE—Is one of the best varieties for use in central and southern States. It is a delicious melon and will sell readily along with the late Musk Melon. They should be planted early. One-half oz., 10c, oz., 20c; one-quarter lb. 50c; lb., \$1.75.

452. A & M HYBRID CASABA—This excellent Casaba grows to large size; flesh three inches thick and of excellent flavor. It is strong grower and large yielder, and bears up well until killed by frost. The best time to plant the seed is in June and July. Do not market until fruit is well ripened. One-half oz. 15c, oz. 25c, one-quarter pound 75c, pound \$2.50.



GOOD VARIETIES FOR 1913

461. MORSE'S GOLDEN CREAM SWEET CORN—An early yellow Country Gentleman Sweet Corn. This is an absolutely new thing and was originated and developed in California by Thomas Gould of Venturo.

It is an early variety, fully as early as Burpee's Golden Bantam. The ears are medium in size covered with irregular rows of bright yellow kernels. The color is rather a more pronounced yellow than golden.

Morse's Golden Cream is of most delicious flavor, very sweet and juicy and is without peer in this respect. It bears uniformly two ears to the stalk and the stalks are rather short, of a deep brown color and the leaves and shucks are conspicuously colored with brownish-red.

Price, pound 25c, 10 pounds \$1.85. Postage extra at 8c per pound.

Beans

455. BLACK VALENTINE—This excellent variety is an improvement over the popular standard sort Early Red Valentine, pods being about one-third longer than that variety and perfectly round and straight. Although not quite so early it has the additional advantage of being suitable for both early and late planting, extremely hardy. It will withstand late frosts better than other varieties. A desirable sort for the market gardener, owing to its heavy yielding quality, large and handsome appearance. Price, per lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Lettuce

456. MAY KING—A desirable, very early head lettuce has long been sought; this new variety meets the requirements. Growth rapid—so rapid it is ready far ahead of other heading sorts. Heads medium size with outer leaves folding close to the head, thus permitting close planting for frame work; color fine, outer leaves tinged slightly brown, heart of a beautiful appetizing yellow; quality excellent. Prices, one-half ounce 5c, ounce 10c, one-quarter pound 35c, pound \$1.00.

515. ICEBERG—A beautiful lettuce, worthy of general cultivation; leaves curly, bright green;

heads unusually solid. One-half ounce 10c, ounce 15c, one-quarter pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

516. SILVERBALL—Heads white, solid, firm; splendid for spring and summer use. One-half ounce 10c; ounce, 15c; one-quarter pound 40c; pound \$1.50.

517. WONDERFUL—A splendid variety for market or home use and the best sort adapted for fall sowing. A strong grower, making fine heads. One-half ounce 10c, ounce 15c, one-quarter pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

Squash

457. DELICATA—A small fruited variety suitable for both summer and winter use; orange-yellow color splashed and striped with dark green. Flesh is rich, bright and solid. Extra early, a good cropper and fine producer. Prices, One-half ounce 5c, ounce 10c, one-quarter lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Pages 41 and 42 of this book are devoted to Sweet Peas and pages 43 to 52 tell about other flowers. Some are produced from seed, others from bulbs. We especially call your attention to the flower seed section, because for a small sum of money you can add beauty to your garden and lawn, and make the home place more livable.

We offer free "Home Floriculture" with orders totaling \$2.00 of Garden and Flower seeds. That amount of seeds is used by nearly every family and we feel that "Home Floriculture" will give you accurate information that will enable you to grow better vegetables and flowers than you have heretofore produced.

The Farm Seed section of this Seed Book contains descriptions of all staple crops and we would particularly call your attention to the following valuable crops: Alfalfa, Cow Peas, Kafir Corn, Milo Maize, Shallu and Sweet Clover, which are more fully described on pages 2, 3 and 4.

If you want information about some particular kind of vegetable, flower or farm crop, write us: our store service will give you the best information available on the subject.



ACORN BRAND GARDEN SEEDS contain the essential quality necessary to produce profitable crops. We know growers who make their entire income by gardening for market, and they are placing larger orders for Acorn Brand Seeds, each season with us. The reason they do this is, because the crops suit them.

ASPARAGUS

Culture—Soak the seed in tepid water 24 hours before sowing. Sow the seeds thinly in rows 1 foot apart in March, April or May, (4 or 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to 4 inches apart in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one year old plants should be set out early in spring, in a rich sandy loam, dug 18 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is the only land to be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and set plants 12 inches apart in the rows; place the plants from 6 to 8 inches below the surface. When planting large acreage for market, make rows 4 feet apart and set plants 1 to 1½ feet apart in the rows, 8 inches deep. Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut tops too closely; the roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

1. BARR'S MAMMOTH—This is a superior variety, the largest and best Asparagus grown. The delicacy of its color distinguishes it from other green varieties. ½ oz. 5c, ounce 10c, ¼ pound 20c, pound 60c.

2. COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE — White shoots which stay white. ½ ounce 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ pound 20c, pound 50c.

3. CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A standard sort, green in color. ½ oz. 5c, ounce 10c, ¼ pound 20c, pound 50c.

4. PALMETTO—Earlier than Conover's. Of Southern origin, but suitable for the North also; large, productive. ½ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, ¼ pound 20c, pound 50c.

Asparagus Plants

We will have a supply of plants or roots during the month of March. Will appreciate your inquiry for prices. Please mention quantity you wish.

BEANS

Culture—Beans like a well drained and rather light soil although they will do well in any garden soil, if not planted too early in the spring. In garden culture, Beans should be planted about two inches deep. In rows 18 inches apart, and two or three inches apart in the row. In field culture in drills 2½ to 3 feet apart, so as to cultivate one way with a horse. A crop cannot be expected from a poorly prepared field, or from one that needs deep stirring, as cutting off the roots is very apt to kill the vines and ruin the crop. Beans are rather tender and should not go into the ground until danger of frost is over. One pound of seed will plant about 150 feet of drill; 90 pounds to the acre, when grown for market purposes. Care should be used in picking the Beans at the exact time they are ready to leave the vines. If pulled too early they wilt, and if too late they are so tough that the consumer will not continue buying. Careful attention to the quality of the green beans will insure more profit to the grower.

Bush Beans—Green Pod

5. BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Pods are stringless and of a beautiful fleshy appearance. Ready to market earlier than Red

Valentine. This Bean is of great value, not only to the market gardener and canner who plants for profit, but also for the amateur who seeks the finest quality for home table. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

6. GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Its round podded meaty bean resembles the Early Red Valentine, only they come in about a week or ten days later. The Pods are of excellent quality, quite stringless and brittle at all stages. Highly recommended. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

7. IMPROVED EARLY ROUND POD VALENTINE—The oldest green podded bush bean. An ideal snap short bean and one that always sells well on the market. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.00.

8. IMPROVED EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—A standard variety. The pods are green; the seeds when fully ripe are yellow, hence the name. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.00.

9. BOUNTIFUL—A prolific and continuous bearer. The first in spring—the last in fall. Absolutely stringless—very tender and delicious flavor. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

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BEANS

(CONTINUED)

10. **REFUGEE**—Round pod, very productive and tender; medium early. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.00.

Bush Beans—Wax or Yellow Pod

11. **DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX**—The old standard yellow round pod. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.00.

12. **CHALLENGE OR BLACK WAX**—Of the Dwarf German Black Wax type, pods slightly larger and more saddle-backed. The dry beans are slightly plumper. The bushes grow more uniform erect, and produce an abundance of fine pods. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

13. **ROUND POD ROYAL PURPLE WAX**—Plant large, without runners; generally drooping with fruit-laden branches and spreading when fully grown. The season is early; the leaf is large, medium green, wide across; pods are round and yellow in color; very brittle, stringless; without fibre and unsurpassed in quality. Being prolific and tender, it will be much in demand by the market gardeners, or those wanting a first-class, round pod wax bean. Pound 20c, 2 pounds 30c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

14. **DAVIS KIDNEY WAX**—It is of strong growth and wonderfully prolific. The pods are of a clear, waxy, white color. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

15. **GOLDEN WAX**—Old style, productive the well known standard. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

16. **IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX**—An improvement of the Golden Wax, being rustproof and standing drouth remarkably well. Pods long, nearly straight, broad and flat; golden yellow, fleshy and waxlike. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

17. **CURRIE'S RUSTPROOF**—One of the earliest of wax varieties. Vines strong, robust, holds the pods well up off the ground. Pods long, almost straight, flattened; beautiful golden yellow color. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

18. **WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX**—Pods long, flat, of a delicate waxy yellow, very brittle and entirely stringless. *Best Market Kind.* Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

19. **HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA**—Excellent kind. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

20. **BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA**—Bushes 18 to 20 inches high. Stout growth. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.50.

Pole or Running Beans

Culture—Plant as soon as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May, (for all except Limas), to the latter part of May, in hills 4 feet each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One pound of Limas will plant about 50 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill and of the smaller sorts about 100 hills. Poles 8 to 10 feet long should be firmly set in the hills before planting seed.

21. **WHITE DUTCH CASE KNIFE**—Good either green or dry. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

22. **KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA**—A vigorous grower, bearing profusely; large pods varying in length from 5 to 8 inches. The beans are large and of rich flavor. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

23. **LAZY WIFE**—Handsome green pods, 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, with creases in the back. Early, exceedingly productive and of good quality. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

24. **RED SPECKLED CUTSHORT**—A red speckled bean; productive and of good quality. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

25. **KENTUCKY WONDER**—One of the very best pole beans. Vines vigorous; very productive, bearing its long, green pods in large clusters. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

328. **SCARLET RUNNER BEAN**—Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of an excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state. Pound 25c.

You will notice that we are quoting Beans by the pound instead of pints and quarts. One pound of Beans contains almost the same quantity as the liquid quart measure.

BEETS

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, (5 or 6 pounds to the acre), and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week of June. For general crop, sow about middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 18 inches apart for garden culture, and when well up thin out plants to from 3 to 4 inches apart. The young beets pulled out of the row are excellent, when used as spinach.

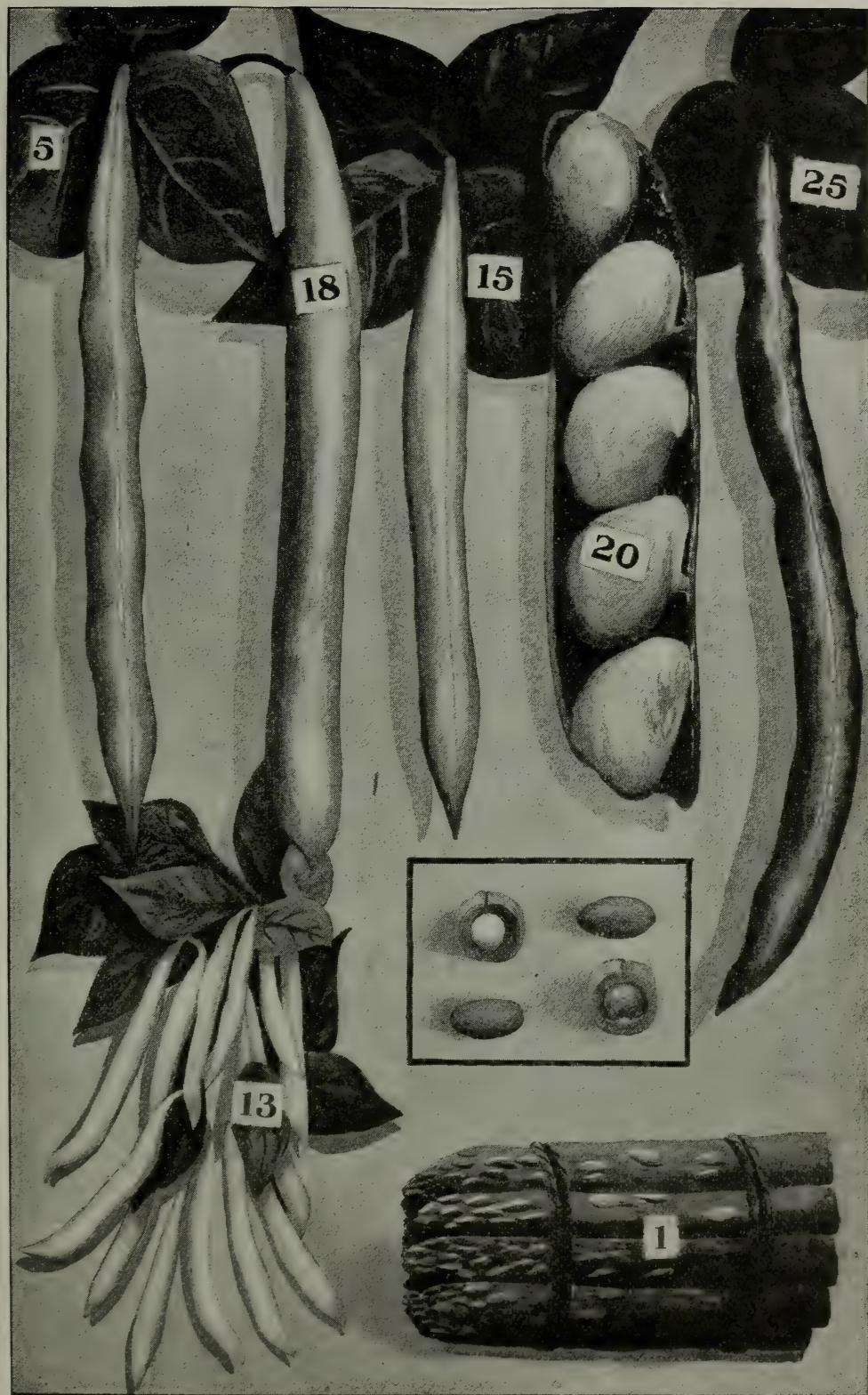
26. **DETROIT DARK RED**—Tops small and upright, admitting of close planting. Roots medium in size, globular to oval and very smooth,

skin a dark blood red, flesh deep bright red, fine grained, crisp, tender and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

27. **DIRIGO**—This variety is a rich blood-red, of fine grain and flavor, and earlier than either the Egyptian or the Eclipse. It is generally uniform in shape and size, and is a variety which we consider desirable. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

28. **EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP**—High bred, early, good shape and small top. *A Standard Sort of Well Established Merit.* $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.15.

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ROSS BROTHERS

BEETS

(CONTINUED)

29. **ECLIPSE**—Early, round, blood red. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

30. **CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN**—A distinct improvement on the old forms of Egyptian beets. It is smoother and of better color and quality than the original sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.00.

31. **EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN**—Grows very quickly, producing flat, smooth turnip roots averaging two inches in diameter. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

32. **EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP**—The old standby. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

33. **DEWING'S IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP**—A popular strain, fine quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

34. **CRIMSON GLOBE**—This is an extremely handsome, second early main crop beet, with richly colored flesh. Skin smooth and firm regular. The flesh is a deep purplish crimson, and remarkably sweet and tender. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, pound \$1.00.

35. **EARLY TURNIP BASSANO**—Top large, leaf stems light red; leaf light green; root large, round, turnip shaped; flesh pink, zoned with white; very sweet and tender when young. An excellent sort to plant for use as greens. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.00.

36. **LONG DARK BLOOD**—A large and excellent variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, pound 90c.

37. **SWISS CHARD OR SEA KALE BEET**—This vegetable, although little known in America, is worthy of a place in every garden. The leaf and the leaf stems are parts used and they are much superior to those of other beets to use as greens. Later in the season the broad flat, beautiful, waxlike leaf stems are cooked as a salad or pickled. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, pound \$1.00.

Mangel Wurzels

(SUGAR BEETS)

Every farmer should grow Mangel Wurzels or Sugar Beets for stock feed. The yield per acre is enormous, thus reducing the cost of winter feeding. All kinds of stock and poultry appreciate the beets.

Culture—Mangels require a deep soil to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches and apply plenty of stable manure or complete fertilizer. Sow in May or June, (5 to 6 pounds to the acre), in rows 2 feet apart, and thin out plants to 9 or 10 inches apart in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. The use of complete Fertilizers will prove of great benefit to the crop, if applied when plants are 3 to 5 inches in height. The quantity per acre should be determined by the character and condition of the soil. Dig the crop after the first heavy frost. Store in a well-ventilated root cellar, or else pile in a heap 4 to 5 feet high. At first they should have only slight covering, a wagon sheet or piece of canvas, as the cold increases this covering should be replaced by about 5 or 6 inches of straw, cornstalks, or coarse grass. To prevent this covering being displaced by wind use about 2 inches of earth as soon as surface soil is frozen add 6 inches more of earth, and the roots will keep in perfect condition.

38. **KLEIN WANZLEBEN**—The best sugar beet, highly recommended as a winter food for milch cows. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c, 5 pounds \$2.25.

39. **LANES' IMPERIAL (Sugar)**—A white fleshed, handsome and very productive strain; hardy. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, lb. 50c.

40. **MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL**—Best Mangel for deep soil. Very large, wonderfully productive and of good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c, 5 pounds \$2.25. 10 pounds \$4.00.

41. **GOLDEN TANKARD**—Highly esteemed for dairy use, flesh solid, yellow. Early, quite hardy, a heavy cropper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c, 5 pounds \$2.25.

CABBAGE

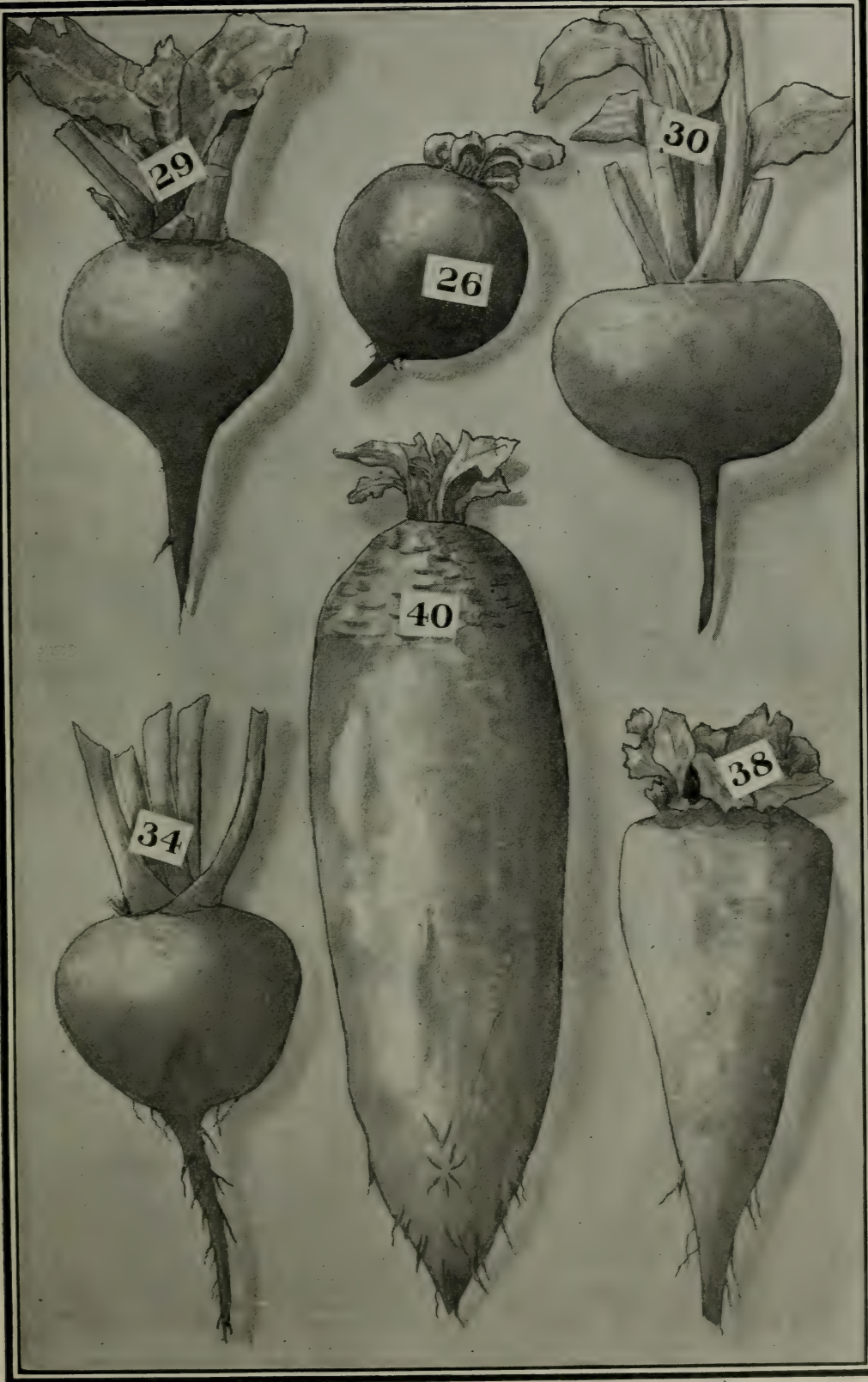
Culture—Soil for Cabbage should be a rich, heavy loam, with good drainage. Such a soil, when supplied with a liberal quantity of stable manure and complete fertilizers, will produce excellent crops. For early spring transplanting, seed should be sown in boxes in the house, between December 25th and January 25th and should be transplanted into other boxes as soon as plants are 2 inches tall. They should again be transplanted into cold frame and then set in open ground about March 10th to 20th. The two transplantings are necessary to produce strong plants that will grow vigorously after set in the open ground. Second early varieties of Cabbage should be started in boxes about February 1st and transplanted twice and set out in open ground during first half of April. If late varieties are planted they should be ready to set out in open ground during the month of May. The plants of early varieties should be set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row; medium and late varieties in rows 3 feet apart, and from 18 to 24 inches apart in row, depending upon growth of the variety.

42. **EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS**—The earliest heading cabbage in cultivation. It produces pointed heads of fair size, which are ready a week earlier than those of the Jersey Wakefield. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

43. **EARLY SPRING**—Its great value lies in its being a First Early Flat Cabbage, a type preferred over pointed heads by many people. Has short stem and only four or five outside leaves. It has also the peculiarity of heading firmly at an early stage in its growth. Quality unequaled. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

44. **EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD**—The very best first early cabbage. The heads are pyramidal shape, uniformly pointed at the end, and remarkably solid. The outside leaves are few and of small size, but unusually thick and heavy, enabling plants to withstand severe weather. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

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CABBAGE

(CONTINUED)

45. EARLY WINNINGSTADT—The heads are more sharply pointed in form and not so early as Jersey Wakefield. The leaves are rich dark green, slightly glossy, most tightly folded. The heads being very hard. A popular variety, second early. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, pound \$1.75.

46. EARLY ETAMPES—This is an extremely early variety, producing small, quite solid, pointed heads. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

47. EARLY FLAT DUTCH—An excellent second early cabbage. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

48. EARLY YORK—Very early, producing small oval shaped head. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.50.

49. CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD—This sort forms large, solid heads of excellent quality. It is a strain of Wakefield in which the heads are considerably larger and not so pointed; about ten days later. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

50. ALL HEAD EARLY—The largest heading of the second early sorts—earlier and a third larger than Early Summer. Most profitable for the market gardener. It is a rapid grower and very tender, and the deep, flat heads are remarkably solid, uniform in size and of compact growth. Having but a few outer leaves it can be planted very close. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

51. EARLY SUMMER—Is one of the early cabbages; heads of uniformly round, flattened form. Is exceedingly favorable for market gardening, as it has short outer leaves, adapting it to close planting. Later by two weeks than Early Jersey Wakefield. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, pound \$1.50.

52. SUCCESSION—Second early variety, coming in a few days later than Early Summer, but it is nearly double the size of that variety and comes true to its type under most conditions. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

53. FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK—Of dwarf, compact growth. The solid flat heads rest on the soil, while a few outer leaves grow closely about the heads. The foliage is a light green. Heads are uniform and solid. Good for both intermediate and early use. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

54. ALL SEASONS—The heads are large, nearly round, somewhat flattened, very solid and good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

55. PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—The well known and popular variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 45c, pound \$1.50.

56. DANISH BALL HEAD OR HOLLANDER—Heads small and firm. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

57. LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—Short stem. Sureness in heading and regularity in growth has placed this variety at head of list. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 45c, pound \$1.50.

58. SUREHEAD—Produces large, round, flattened heads. The heads are remarkably uniform, very hard, firm and fine in texture; sweet flavor and has but few loose leaves. Keeps well. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

59. THE LUPTON—This splendid cabbage is equal in quality to any other late kind. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

60. MAMMOTH RED ROCK—The hardest and largest heading red cabbage in cultivation. A sure cropper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c pound \$2.00.

SPECIES OF THE CABBAGE FAMILY

61. BRUSSEL'S SPROUTS—A variety of cabbage producing small heads or knobs along the stem. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, pound \$1.75.

Collards

Culture—This is a variety of cabbage largely grown in the South, where it is extensively used for man and beast. It forms a large, loose, open head, or mass of leaves. Freezing does not injure the crop. Sow seeds in the South from January to May, August to September.

62. TRUE GEORGIA— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

Kohlrabi

Culture—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to 8 or 10 inches apart. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above the ground are 2 inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They should be cooked the same as turnips and when used at the proper stage, are tender and palatable.

63. KOHLRABI—A vegetable of the cabbage tribe, with a thick globular stem, sweet and delicate when not too old. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, pound \$1.75.

Broccoli

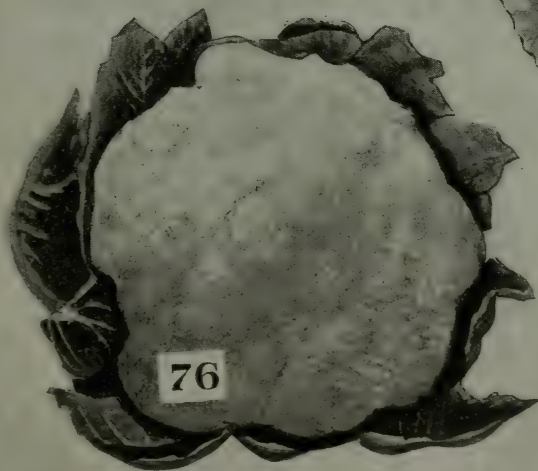
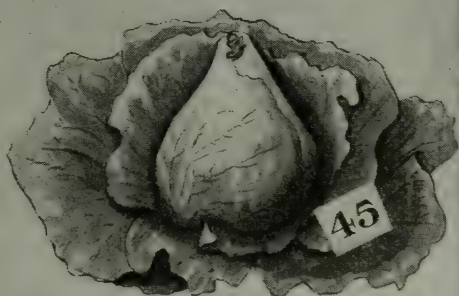
64. WHITE CAPE—Resembles Cauliflower, but more easily grown. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.00, pound \$3.25.

Cress or Pepper Grass

65. EXTRA CURLED—An annual; makes a good salad. Has pungent flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

104. WATER CRESS—The plant is started by sowing the seed in shallow streams of running water or near springs. The leaves are used as an early and wholesome salad in the spring. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 30c, pound \$3.00.

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ROSS BROTHERS

CARROTS

Culture—Carrots may be sown in hot-beds in February for early use. In open ground from March to first of July; however, main crop will produce best results if sown from first of May to first of July. Thin out early plantings to 5 inches apart in the row and main crop 6 to 8 inches apart. The rows should be 10 inches apart for early crop and 15 to 18 inches for main crop. Cultivation should be carefully performed to keep down the weeds, and deep hoeing between the rows will give a large increase in the crop. Sow from 2 to 3 pounds to the acre. Carrot tops, cut from young plants, may be used for garnishing.

66. GUERANDE OR OXHEART—Very thick and short $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

67. CHANTENAY—Very productive, stump rooted. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

68. DANVER'S HALF LONG—Flesh dark orange; sweet, crisp and tender. Very productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

69. HALF LONG NANTES—Stump rooted; Very tender and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

70. INTERMEDIATE RED—The core is small and tender flesh a rich orange, of fine flavor. Enormously productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

71. IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—The best variety for feeding stock. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

72. LONG WHITE BELGIAN—Very large for stock $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

CELERY

Culture—The conditions necessary for successful Celery cultivation are good seed, plenty of manure and complete fertilizers, moisture, and cultivation. The most suitable soil is rich loam finely pulverized and highly enriched with 30 to 40 loads to the acre of good stable manure. Sow seed in boxes for early planting; later plants may be produced from seeds sown in frames or open ground. Transplant 4 inches apart, when three inches high, water and protect until well rooted, then transplant into rows for garden culture 18 inches to 2 feet apart, for field culture in rows 4 to 6 feet apart; set the plants from 8 to 12 inches apart, supply plenty of moisture and see that plants receive thorough cultivation. They may be set either on the surface or in well manured trenches 1 foot in depth. To blanch draw earth around the plants, being careful *not to cover the tops of the center shoots*.

73. WHITE PLUME—The earliest variety grown, can be blanched for the table in September. It is a self blanching variety, easily grown by anyone, stalks and inner leaves white, crisp and delicious. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, pound \$1.75.

74. GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—Valuable early variety; compact stocky, thick, solid, brittle. The large, hard, stalks and inner leaves are beautiful golden-yellow. Rich flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 50c, ounce \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$3.50, pound \$12.00.

75. GIANT PASCAL—This choice celery is of a sweet nutty flavor; stalks thick, solid, stringless, almost brittle as glass; bleaches with slight earthing; very satisfactory for all purposes. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture—The same as cabbage. In some localities an extra quantity of manure and plenty of water prove profitable. If the soil used for Cauliflower is unusually dry, water frequently, and in some soils it would be beneficial to use a heavy mulching of straw or hay so as to keep the soil moist. Plants should be vigorous when planted in open ground, not later than April. Pin or

tie the leaves together as soon as the flower-head has begun to form.

76. EARLY SNOWBALL—Beyond question the best cauliflower for either family or market gardens, either for forcing, cold frame or open ground culture. It heads where others fail. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 60c, ounce \$2.00.

SWEET CORN

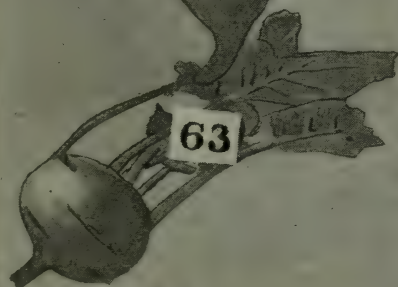
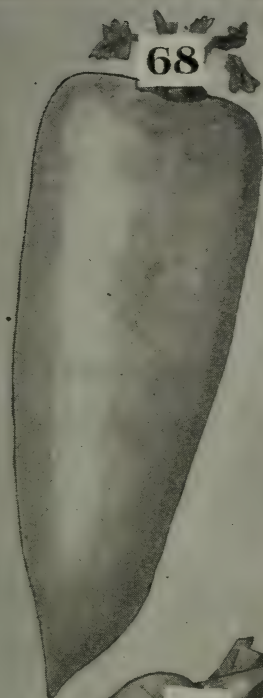
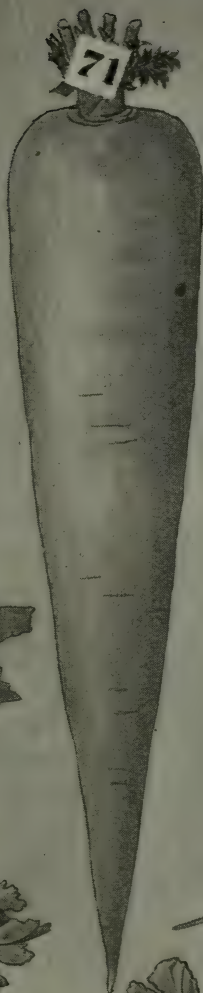
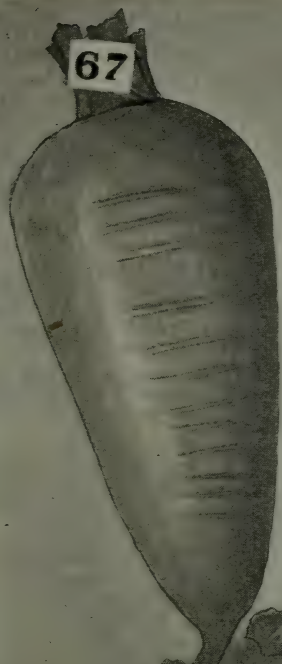
Culture—Sweet Corn should not be planted very early in the season; the soil must be warm and should be a rich loam. If planted too early the seed is apt to rot. Sweet Corn will not make any progress until the weather is warm. If possible select a sheltered location, for the very early kinds. A succession can be continued with the later kinds by planting at regular intervals from June to middle of August, thus insuring a continuous supply of table corn throughout the summer and fall months. Plant the small early varieties in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 10 inches apart in the rows. The

taller varieties should be planted in drills 3 feet apart and 12 to 14 inches apart in the rows. Rich manure worked into the soil will increase the crop.

77. EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—Not sweet but the earliest table corn; ears small, well filled. Meets an early market demand. Valuable. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 75c.

78. EARLY ADAMS—Same quality as Extra Early Adams; about one week later. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 75c.

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ROSS BROTHERS

SWEET CORN

(CONTINUED)

79. **GOLDEN BANTAM**—Extra Early; Yellow, very tender and sweet. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

80. **PEEP-O'-DAY**—One of the earliest; very sweet and of delicate flavor. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

81. **WHITE MEXICAN**—This is a new variety of recent introduction; early, the sweetest of all the sweet corns. It is a valuable kind for the market gardener, as well as for family use. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

82. **EARLY MINNESOTA**—A standard early variety of dwarf growth, maturing early, ears of fair size and good quality. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 85c.

83. **STOWELL'S EVERGREEN**—This variety is in favor with every market gardener. Is largely used for main or late crops, and finds ready market at profitable figures. The very best kind to plant. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 85c.

84. **PINK EVERGREEN**—A new type of the Evergreen family. Desirable. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

85. **WHITE EVERGREEN**—Kernels are very white; plant is robust with heavy foliage. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

86. **COUNTRY GENTLEMAN**—The finest of all sweet corns for table use. Ears 7 to 9 inches long, cob small, and ear irregularly crowded with pearly white kernels of great depth. Quality very sweet and tender; quite productive. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

87. **MAMMOTH LATE SUGAR**—This tall growing sort is one of the whitest of all late kinds; it matures about ten days later than Stowell's Evergreen. Is of exceptionally good quality. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 85c.

88. **EGYPTIAN**—This is the latest sweet corn two weeks later than Stowell's Evergreen. It is large in both stalk and ear, and of good quality. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 85c.

You will notice that we are quoting Sweet Corn by the pound instead of pints and quarts. One pound of Sweet Corn contains about the same quantity as the liquid quart.

Corn Salad, Egg Plant and Endive

Corn Salad

Culture—Sow during August and September in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, firm soil to insure germination. Keep weeds down. Just before winter cover thinly with leaves or straw.

102. **LARGE ROUND LEAVED**—Matures in four or five weeks. Sow two ounces to 100 feet of drill. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, pound 60c.

Egg Plant

Culture—Sow seed in hot-bed in March or April, when 2 inches high transplant into a cold frame or small pots so that the plants may become stocky and be readily planted in the open ground. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, transplant into thoroughly worked and well enriched soil about 3 feet apart each way, draw soil up to stems when about 1 foot high. Egg plant seed will not germinate freely unless plenty of heat is supplied, and if the plants get chilled in the early stage of their growth they seldom recover. Repeated plantings are sometimes necessary. A good plan is to keep some plants in the hot-bed and cold frames for a second planting in case an unexpected cold spell should cut off the first planting in open ground.

103. **NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE**—Fruit large, fine and free from thorns, and produces until frost; skin rich purple. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.25, pound \$4.50.

Endive

Culture—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly, when well up thin out the plants to 8 inches apart, and water well in dry weather. When the leaves are 6 or 7 inches long, blanch by gathering and tying together near the top with yarn or soft twine. This must be done when plants are quite dry or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth around the roots of each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for winter use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

105. **GREEN CURLED**—A popular sort, with finely cut, parsley-like leaves. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

106. **WHITE CURLED**—Finely cut leaves, almost white with yellow mid-ribs. Can be used without blanching when young. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

107. **BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN**—Large thick, broad leaves, which form large hearts; one of the best winter salads when blanched. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

CUCUMBERS

Culture—For very early use, sow seeds in hot-bed upon pieces of sod, or in small pots and they can be readily transplanted to cold frames or open ground with an advanced growth of about six weeks, because the roots are well developed and by transplanting the pieces of sod or earth contained in the pots are not disturbed. If planted in open ground before danger of frost is over they should be protected by glass or paper coverings. Cucumbers may be planted in open ground from May 1st to

middle of July. For general crops sow seed in open ground, at the rate of 2 pounds per acre, in hills 4 feet apart each way, putting a shovel of well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant 7 or 8 seeds in each hill and after danger of lice is past, thin to 3 or 4 vines in each hill. If pickles are wanted, the seed should be planted in hills between the middle of June and middle of July. A rich sandy loam well manured is most suitable for Cucumbers.

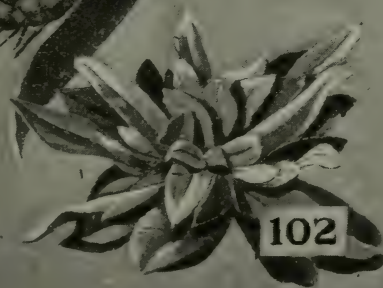
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79

ROSS BROTHERS

CUCUMBERS

(CONTINUED)

89. THE DAVIS PERFECT—In shape it is slim and symmetrical, with an average length of 10 to 12 inches; its color is dark glossy green, which is held until ripe, when the fruit turns white without a sign of a yellow streak in it. It is a very strong grower, and this fact, combined with its fine table quality and great productiveness, makes it valuable for market or the home garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

90. KLONDYKE—A new variety; very similar to the white spine. Has proven highly satisfactory. Many Market Gardeners insist that it is the best of all. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

91. EARLY RUSSIAN—The earliest cucumber in cultivation. It is hardy and very prolific; solid with but few seeds. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound 85c.

92. EARLY CLUSTER—Pale green; the fruit is borne in clusters near the root; quite productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound 85c.

93. EARLY FRAME—Excellent sort; fruit straight and smooth; good for table, also for pickling. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

94. COOL AND CRISP—The fruit is straight long, even and slim, of a very dark green color. A

fine table variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

95. THORBURN'S EVERBEARING—A good sort for pickling and table use. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

96. NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN—Useful for forcing. Color dark green; flesh crisp and tender, size medium. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

97. EARLY WHITE SPINE—This cucumber cannot be praised too highly. Color a light green; a table and market sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

98. ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—Uniform in size, and of a rich dark green color; flesh white, crisp and solid. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

99. CHICAGO PICKLING—A choice strain, crisp and brittle. Are slender and from three to five inches in length when of a proper age for pickling. The fruits are of an unusually dark, green color. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, pound \$1.00.

100. IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Long and crisp. Is perhaps the best of all around cucumber. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, pound \$1.00.

101. BOSTON PICKLING—A favorite with pickle growers and commercial market gardeners; good for table use, very productive. Fruit small and uniform in size. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

LETTUCE

Culture—Sow in hot-bed or boxes in February and March and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked; transplant to rows 8 inches apart both ways. Extra rich, mellow soil, high cultivation and moisture are demanded by Lettuce to secure best results. Lettuce is hardy and makes better growth when mercury is below 60 degrees, when above 75 degrees the plant is soon drawn out of shape. A succession of plantings at intervals of two weeks, after first out-doors planting is desirable. In August any of the varieties can be sown either outdoors or in frames. In October Grand Rapids and Denver market may be planted in frames to head in winter. Always sow seed thin and then thin out plants to stand from 6 to 8 inches apart in row. Lettuce requires good soil, carefully enriched with well-rotted manure and well pulverized, to secure the best results. For hot-bed and very early sowing, we especially recommend Big Boston, Grand Rapids, Early Curled Simpson and Black Seeded Simpson.

Cabbage or Headed Varieties

108. DEACON—A large, firm-heading variety, for early summer or late fall use; light-green outside, creamy-yellow inside, of fine quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

109. BIG BOSTON—A fine, large-heading forcing sort, and succeeds well in cold frames; the plants are very hardy and vigorous. When well grown, the heads are beautifully blanched and tender. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

110. BLACK SEEDED TENNISBALL—One of the earliest heading sorts; quality excellent. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

111. DENVER MARKET—An early lettuce with beautiful Savoy-like leaves. Heads large and solid, of light-green color, and slow to run to seed. It is in large demand for market purposes. The leaves are curled and crimped in a manner peculiar to this variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

112. EARLY PRIZE HEAD—This lettuce forms a large, tender and crisp head of superior flavor. It is well adapted to forcing and to open ground culture, being hardy. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

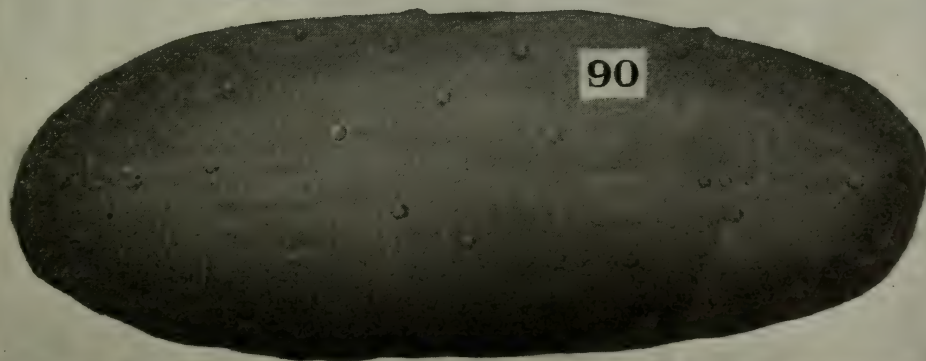
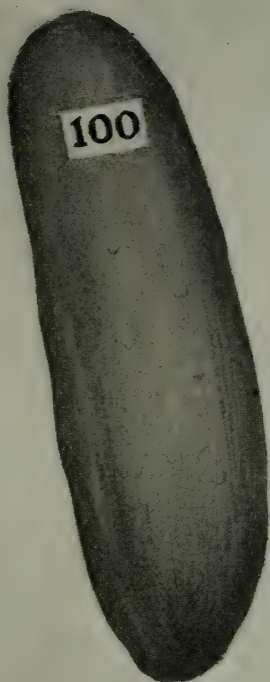
113. IMPROVED HANSON—A white seeded lettuce of American origin, especially adapted to outdoor culture. The leaves are crumpled, the head proper is hard, tender and crisp, with white blanched appearance at the center. The average size is quite large. In table quality this lettuce is free from bitter taste, having sweet, rich flavor, even to the outer leaves. Resists heat and drouth well, and is slow to run to seed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

114. CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—This variety forms large, solid, round compact heads; light-green outside and creamy-yellow within. It is medium early, and strongly recommended as a summer variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

115. NEW YORK MARKET—Large heads, solid, blanches beautifully, crisp and tender. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

116. MAXIMUM—A strong growing and large heading variety late summer lettuce of the Butter Head Type. Very fine quality and desirable for growing in the South for Northern Markets. Slow to seed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

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ROSS BROTHERS

LETTUCE

(CONTINUED)

117. WHITE SEEDED TENNISBALL—A popular, early, small, compact-heading kind, for early outdoor culture; can be planted closely. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

119. PARIS WHITE COS—The Cos lettuces are quite distinct and are popular on account of the very tender, crisp leaves and delicious flavor. The leaves are long and narrow and need to be tied up, when they soon form solid heads, and blanch white. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound \$1.00.

Curled or Loose Leafed

120. EARLY CURLED SILESIA—A leading early sort; fine for table use. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

121. EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—White seeded. Fine loose heads, tender and very good. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

122. GRAND RAPIDS—Desirable for forcing or open air culture in early spring. The growth is compact, and it may be set closely, say 6x6 inches. A quick grower and a fine shipper; free from rot, and after being cut lasts a long time without wilting. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

123. BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—Loose-head Good for forcing as well as outside culture. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

124. TILTON'S WHITE STAR—One of the best for forcing or open ground; large, loose head, thick savoyed leaves. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

Kale or Borecole

125. DWARF CURLED SCOTCH—Leaves are bright-green, tender and delicate in flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

126. TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—This makes a beautiful plant, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

MUSTARD, NASTURTIUMS AND OKRA OR GUMBO

Mustard

Culture—Sow thickly in early spring, in shallow drills, and firm the earth. For fall salad sow in September, and in frames or boxes during the winter.

160. SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Large green leaves with extra curled edges. Fine for salad and very effective in garnishing. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

161. OSTRICH PLUME—Leaves curled and frilled like an ostrich plume. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

162. BLACK—Small leaves, crisp and pungent. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 10c, pound 25c.

163. WHITE—Usually grown for its large, round, yellow seeds, which are used as a condiment. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 10c, pound 25c.

Nasturtiums

Nasturtiums of all varieties are useful for furnishing seed pods which make delicious pickles. The pods for pickling should be gathered while green and with a portion of the stem attached.

Pick them over and place in a jar until filled,

then cover them with cider vinegar that has been brought to boiling temperature and is still warm to keep for winter use.

372. TALL MIXED— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 60c.

362. DWARF— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 60c.

Okra or Gumbo

Culture—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to from 9 to 12 inches. Soil should be well manured. Plants may also be raised in pots or hotbed, and transplanted.

163. LONG POD—The pods are produced in great abundance, and when ready to use are from four to five inches long, of a handsome green color, and of the best quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

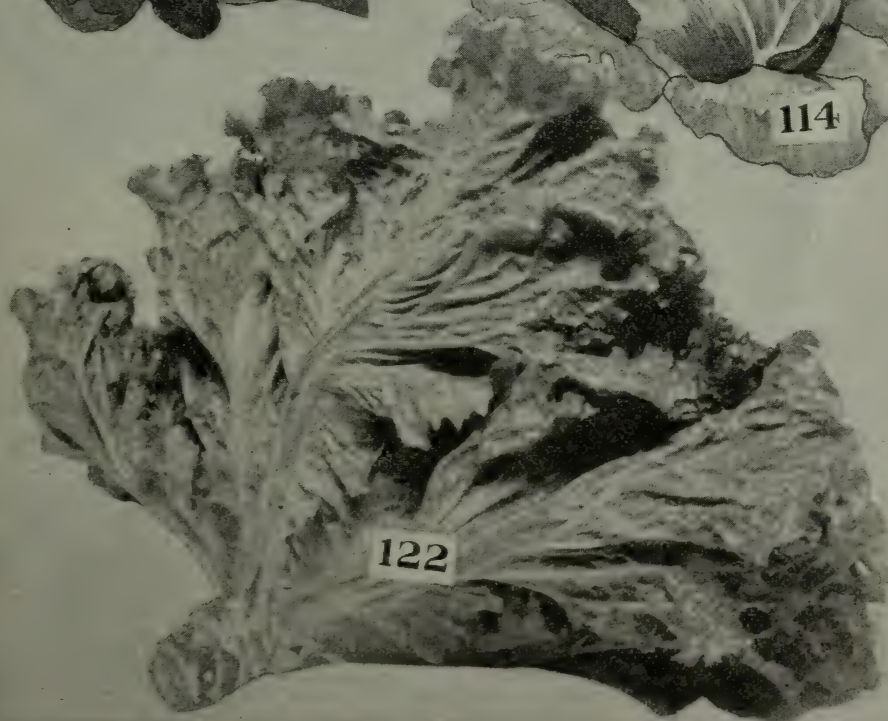
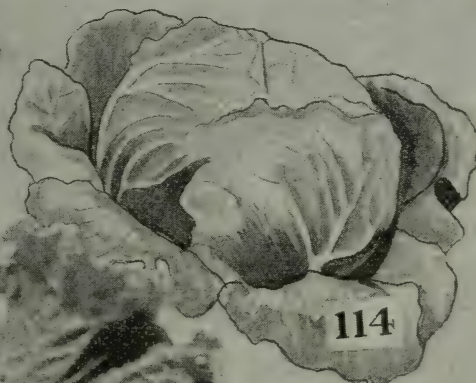
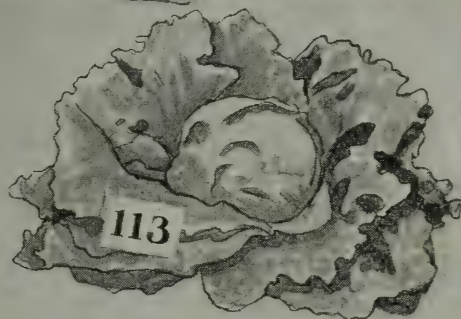
165. WHITE VELVET—Of tall growth, pods never prickly to touch, being always round and smooth. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

MUSK MELONS

Only selected melons are reserved for seed use. We are thus enabled to supply the very highest grade of seed. You will please note that our prices are reasonable when quality is considered. If you want large quantities, write us for quotations. Always mention the quantity of seed that you require.

Culture—Select a rich soil, and after danger of frost is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet each way, and 6 to 8 seeds in a hill. When up and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground and pinch off the ends of the growing vines to induce early fruiting. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons. Wood ashes, lime, or tobacco dust, sifted over young plants, when the dew is on, is sometimes effective to prevent the attack of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing seed in hot-bed on pieces of sod or in pots and then transplant as soon as weather conditions are favorable. The seed may also be started out of doors in frames or under hand glasses and then transplanted.

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MUSK MELONS

(CONTINUED)

127. BURREL'S GEM—It has a thin, tough rind and is closely netted. The meat is of a reddish orange, very thick, fine grained and spicy, not containing too much water or acid. The seed cavity is unusually small. All these points combined make it a first-class melon, both for its good eating and fine shipping qualities. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

128. WATTER'S SOLID NET ROCKY FORD—Watter's Solid Net sets a very heavy first crop, and is several days earlier than other types so that in a few days after the first ripe melons, heavy pickings are in order for the next two or three weeks. Watter's Solid Net produces melons of even size and shape. The well developed gray and green netting is closely laced. The thick flesh is light-green, spicy and sweet. The large yield of early cantaloupes when prices average high, is the strong point in favor of this strain. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c; ounce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c; pound 75c.

129. NORFOLK BUTTON—Very early and prolific; thick, sweet, green flesh. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.00.

130. DEFENDER—One of the best yellow-fleshed sorts, medium size, oval in shape, flesh very firm and rich. Vigorous and productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

131. NETTED GEM—Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

132. ROCKY FORD—An improved Netted Gem. Very sweet and fine flavored; oblong. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

133. EARLY GRAND RAPIDS—(Yellow flesh).—This early musk melon matures about one week earlier than any other sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

134. GREEN NUTMEG—Considered the best variety in cultivation for family use. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit round, slightly

flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green and of the highest flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

135. JENNY LIND—The earliest of the green fleshed sorts, and one of the sweetest. It is of flattened form, small size. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

136. EMERALD GEM—Excellent quality, is of medium size: skin ribbed, though perfectly smooth and of deep emerald green color. Flesh salmon color, thick, very juicy; flavor sweet and luscious. Melons mature extremely early. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

137. HACKENSACK—(Green flesh)—A large, round variety, flattened at both ends and well ribbed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

138. EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—(Green flesh)—The new form is about ten days earlier than the old Hackensack, of almost equal size. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

139. NEW FORDHOOK—Thick flesh of orange-yellow color, very small seed cavity; about the same size as Jenny Lind. Excellent shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

140. BALTIMORE OR ACME—This melon is large, showy and quite early. It is strongly netted and has thick, green flesh of rich flavor and aroma. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, lb. \$1.00.

141. MONTREAL MARKET—Is of large size and delicious melting flavor; the skin is green, and the flesh is light-green in color. A weight of 15 to 20 pounds is not rare. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

142. BAY VIEW—The flesh is light-green, the flavor is first-class. Is a very large and productive sort; remains firm a long time after ripening, which adds materially to its market value. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

143. MILLER'S CREAM OR OSAGE—Medium to large, slightly oval, and handsomely netted; flesh rich salmon, deep, firm sweet and melting. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

WATER MELONS

Culture—Watermelons give best results when planted on light, well drained soils. The hills should be 8 feet apart each way and some well-rotted manure in each hill, thoroughly worked into the soil. Plant the seed as soon as weather is warm and settled. 6 to 8 seeds should be planted in each hill and after the plants are well established they should be thinned to 3 or 4 plants in each hill. Cultivation should be kept up until vines cover the ground. A few hills for early use may be grown in same manner as suggested under the heading of Musk Melons.

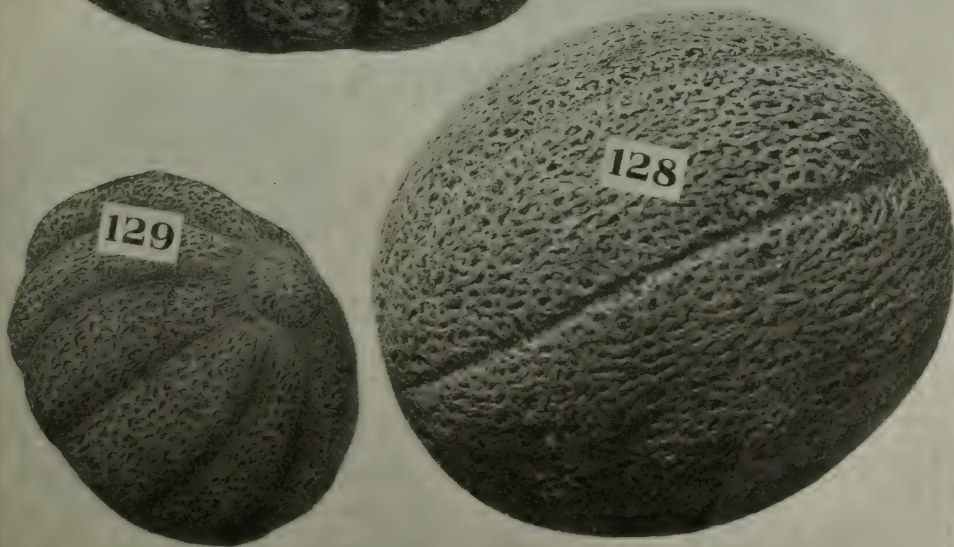
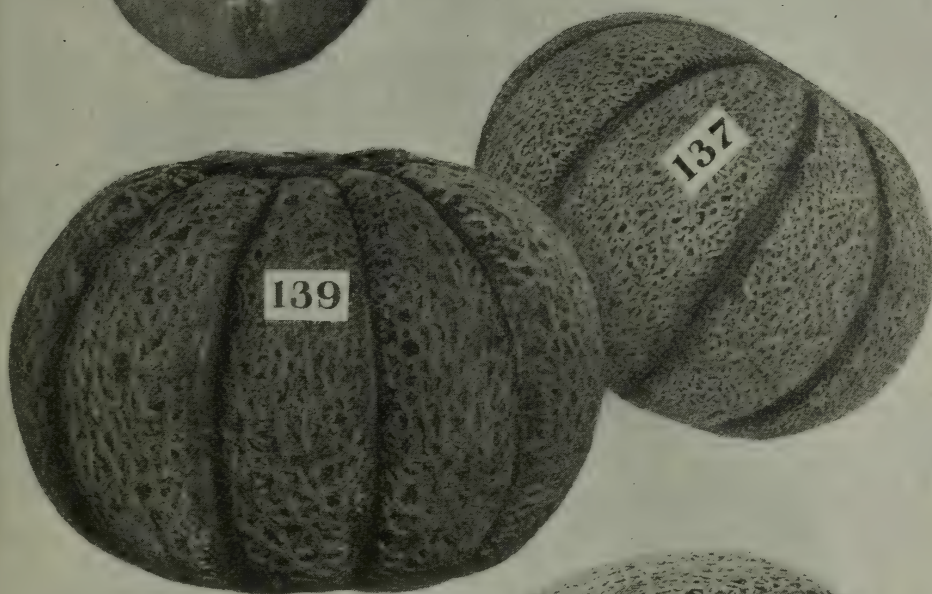
144. HALBERT HONEY—Equals the Kleckley Sweets in superb luscious flavor, and has fruits more even and regular in outline. The melons average 18 to 20 inches long and are full or bluntly rounded

at both ends. The skin is a dark glossy green, the flesh a beautiful crimson. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

145. KLECKLEY SWEETS—It is especially desirable for its fine flavor, is a long oval shaped water melon with dark-green rind. The flesh is scarlet, very firm, and of luscious quality and crisp texture. It is a good family melon but the rind is too tender for distant shipping. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

146. FORDHOOK EARLY—One of the earliest of the extra early varieties. Shape nearly round; color a medium shade of green; flesh bright red and of deliciously sweet flavor. Rind is sufficiently hard to make a good shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

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Water Melons

(CONTINUED)

118. PHINNEY'S EARLY—A very early variety, medium and uniform size. The skin is smooth, with narrow, white-mottled and dark-green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, very sweet and delicious. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

147. CUBAN QUEEN—A favorite water melon for home and market. Exterior beautifully striped and mottled. Rind thin, but firm; flesh bright red, solid, sweet and luscious. One of the best keepers of all watermelons, and a first rate shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

148. SWEETHEART—A large melon, nearly globular in shape. Skin a bright, beautiful, mottled light-green. Flesh red, firm, crisp, melting and sweet. A good shipper and an excellent keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

149. FLORIDA FAVORITE—Dark and light green; oblong, flesh bright crimson, crisp and sweet. Ripens 10 days ahead of Kolb Gem; a splendid shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

150. PEERLESS—Size medium; rind mottled green; flesh bright scarlet fine grained, solid to the center of good flavor; thin rind, productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

151. DIXIE—About one-third longer than thick. Skin dark-green and beautifully striped with light-green. Rind thin but remarkably hard. Flesh bright-scarlet, sweet and juicy. Large size; 10 days earlier than Kolb Gem; productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

152. KOLB GEM—Round; skin mottled and striped with light and dark-green. The rind though thin is tough, and the melon bears handling and shipping long distances. The flesh is bright-red, but inclined to coarseness. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

333. ICE CREAM—One of the best water melons, solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

153. MAMMOTH IRONCLAD—The flesh is of fine quality, always solid and never mealy. The heart is very large and the flesh next the rind is fully equal in quality to that at the center. Uniformly large. Is one of the best shippers. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

154. ALABAMA SWEETS — Oblong, large, dark-green; faintly striped, very sweet, stringless, prolific. One of the best shippers. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

155. GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—Sometimes called Gypsy. Very large, good shipping quality. Oblong, striped and mottled with various shades of green; flesh bright-red; flavor first-class. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

156. SEMINOLE—Large and productive. Color gray, sometimes light-green; flesh carmine, of good quality. Rind thin but tough, makes the melon an excellent shipper. Gray and green melons are borne on the same vine. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

157. BLUE GEM OR ICEBERG—A blue Kolb Gem. Better quality, more desirable for shipping than the old Kolb Gem. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

158. TRIUMPH—Bluish green skin, red flesh, very large; good shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

159. BLACK BOULDER—Very productive reaching a mammoth size with rich, dark-green skin. It cuts equal to any market melon we have eaten, and its shipping qualities are splendid, no other melon equalling it in tough skin. Fast becoming one of the leading melons for market. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

ONIONS

Culture—Onions must have a clean and very rich soil. A good loam, previously cultivated for two years is the best. The land should be highly fertilized with well-rotted manure and fertilizers. Fresh stable manure has a tendency to produce soft, unsalable onions. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill or 5 pounds to the acre. Sow in drills 1 foot apart as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Thin plants to three or four inches apart, using rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest Onions are produced by sowing seed in hot-beds in February and March and transplanting seedlings to the open ground in rows where they are to mature. Onions require a very high culture, and weeds soon choke them out if permitted to grow. Bottom sets are little onions, grown the previous year, when set out in the spring they soon form large onions. If you wish to grow onion sets, use 80 to 90 pounds of seed to the acre, drilled in very thick.

166. LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—This is the most popular standard variety in many States. It is not an early ripening sort, but continues grow-

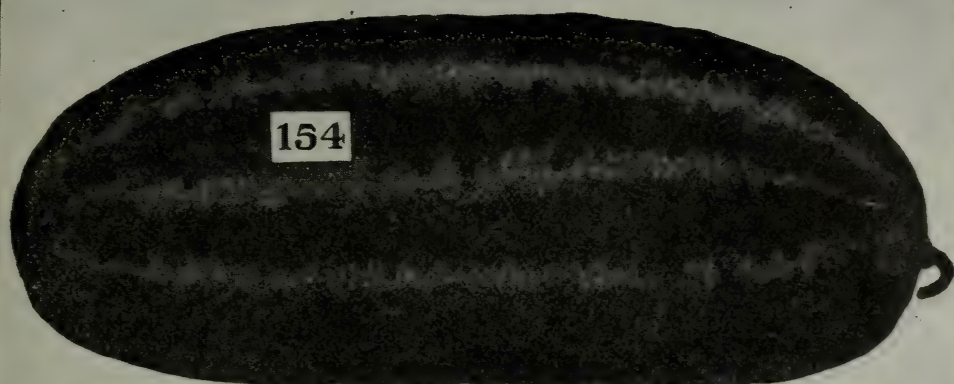
ing throughout the season and makes very large onions. Though well flattened, the solid onions are thick through. The outer skin is a deep, rich, purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, lightly tinged with pinkish rose. Keeps well for late markets. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

167. EXTRA EARLY RED—Smaller than Red Wethersfield, matures in ten days less time. Mild flavor; color a deep, rich red, grain fine and close; the onion is solid and heavy. Well adapted to the early market. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

168. AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Uniform in size and shape, hard and solid. Ripens early, and never makes scallions. Medium size, round, with skin of a deep amber brown; flesh mild and agreeable. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

518. SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—Grows to good size, rich red color with small neck; a fine keeper. One-half ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.35.

The prices named herein are NET cost at WICHITA. If you desire shipment by mail, add postage at the rate of 8 cents per pound. We pay postage on all ounce and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound orders.



ONIONS

(CONTINUED)

169. YELLOW DANVERS—Flattened; reliable for bottoming and large yield. Flesh white, fine grained and mild. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

170. YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS — This improved variety is pronounced by onion growers the very best strain of Danvers in cultivation. It is the earliest yellow-globe variety, large in size, uniformly perfect in shape, and one of the largest croppers from seed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

171. AILSA CRAIG—A splendid English variety of immense size. They are oval in shape and of a pale straw color, flavor exceedingly mild and delicate. In competition with other varieties at the English shows it has won more prizes than any other variety introduced. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, ounce 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.00, pound \$3.75.

172. PRIZE TAKER—One of the finest varieties for the American climate; grows to an immense size; of handsome, globe shape; skin pale straw-color; flesh sparkling white; of delicate and mild flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

173. YELLOW DUTCH OR STRAUSBURG — The great set onion. The sets grow round, plump and bright. Large onions flattened; flesh pure white, mild flavor and an excellent keeper; skin bright yellow. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

174. SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—Like the well-known White Globe, except color of skin. This is more perfectly globe-shaped than the Globe Danvers, but not so early; an excellent keeper. A heavy cropper; handsome in appearance and of large size. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

176. MAMMOTH SILVER KING—The flesh has a particularly mild flavor. No other white onion attains such a mammoth size. Bulbs are of attractive shape, flattened, but thick. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

177. WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVER SKIN —Medium size, flat, very early, good keeper, fine grained, mild and delicate. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

178. SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—The large bulb is beautiful and symmetrical with clear, white skin; flesh firm, fine grained and mild to the taste. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, lb. \$2.00.

LEEK

Culture—A hardy species of onion, sown in drills or broad-cast. When 6 inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants 4 to 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews.

335. LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—Largely grown for fall and winter use. It is of quick, strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, averaging 2 inches through by 10 inches long, blanching beautifully white and of fine, mild flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

ONION SETS

Onion sets should be planted as early as the ground is in condition to work, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart with the sets 2 inches apart in rows. Green onions for bunching come in very early, while the crop of large bulbs mature very much earlier than if planted from seed.

	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Yellow Bottom Sets.....	10c	40c
White Bottom Sets.....	10c	40c
Red Bottom Sets.....	10c	40c

You will notice that we are quoting Onion Sets by the pound instead of pints and quarts. One pound of Onion Sets contains about the same quantity as the liquid quart.

PARSLEY AND PARSNIPS

PARSLEY

Culture—Soak the seed in warm water for several hours, and sow in border or frame; thin the row or transplant to another bed. If to be carried late into the fall, set eight inches apart both ways, and cover with litter. It will go through the winter with moderate protection. Use one ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill. Make open ground sowing in April.

179. DOUBLE CURLED—Compact, very curly and finely cut; bright-green color. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

180. EMERALD—Leaves tender, beautifully crimped, handsome green color. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

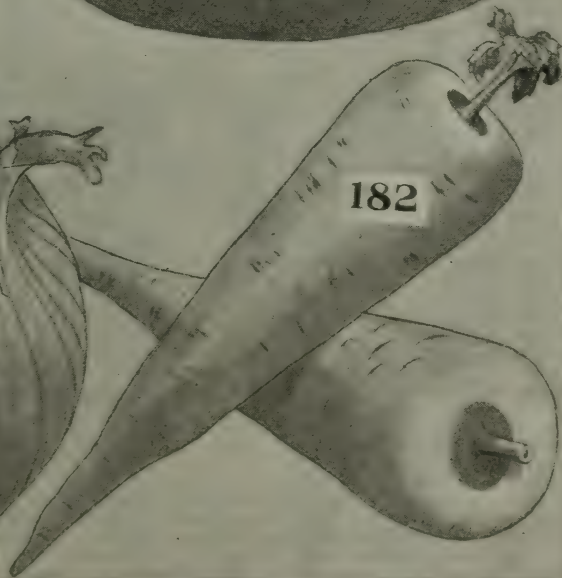
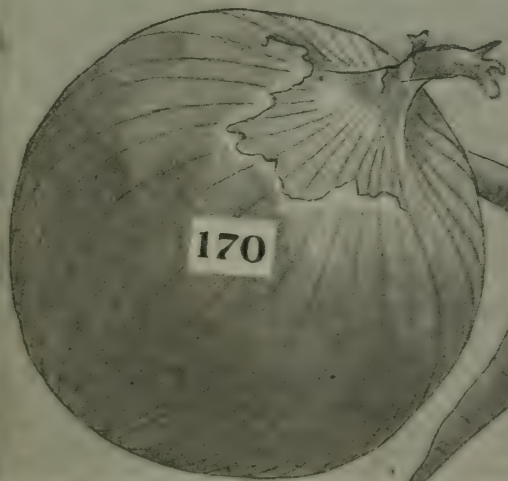
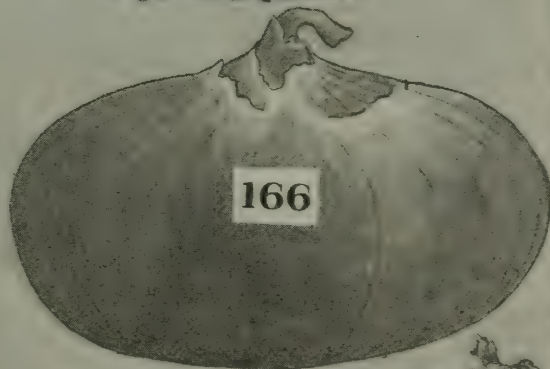
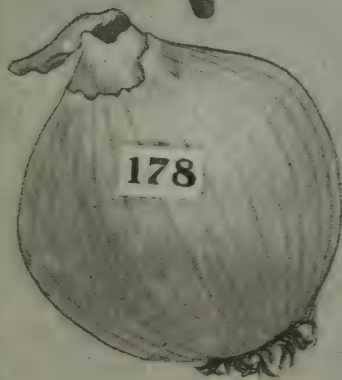
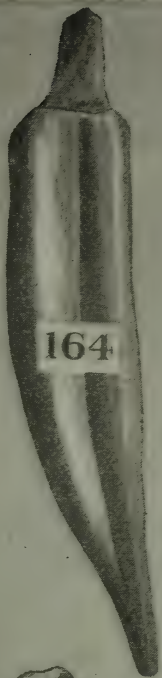
181. MOSS CURLED—A choice selected strain with beautifully crimped and curled bright-green leaves. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, lb. \$1.50.

PARSNIPS

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills 18 inches apart. Only rich soil should be used and the ground should be thoroughly and deeply cultivated before sowing seed. Thin to 6 or 8 inches apart in the rows. Hoe and cultivate frequently to keep the weeds down.

182. IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN—A fine strain of Hollow Crown parsnip. The Roots do not grow quite as long as the old variety, are of larger diameter and more easily gathered. Is a heavy cropper; the roots are very smooth, flesh fine grained and excellent quality. The best variety for market or home garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

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PEAS

Culture—The Pea is hardy and endures cold well, either in or above the ground. It is best to sow the earliest varieties as soon as possible, in warm light soil, prepared the previous autumn or winter. The main crop may be sown about two weeks later and on somewhat heavier soil. Sow Peas in drills about 2 to 3 inches deep, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. In garden culture sow in double rows 10 inches apart. 1 pound will sow 40 feet of drill. Avoid fresh manure or very rich soil or too rank vine growth will result.

The crop of peas in 1912 turned out about the same quantity as the 1911 crop. Prices are about the same as last year. It will be impossible to supply some varieties unless orders are received at an early date.

Extra Early Sorts

183. ALASKA—The earliest of all the extra early sorts; vines about 2 feet high. The pod is about 3 inches long, well filled with uniformly round peas. Very profitable as an early market pea. The seed when matured is of a bluish color. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

184. FIRST AND BEST—Very early and prolific; the standard variety. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

185. RURAL NEW YORKER—Very early, prolific, uniform in ripening. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

186. ROSS BROTHERS EXTRA EARLY—Good cropper and a satisfactory sort for market purpose. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

187. SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR (New)—As early as American Wonder, with much larger pods, and more prolific. Height 1 foot. Pound 25c, 10 pounds \$2.00.

188. GRADUS—This popular, large podded wrinkled pea of the finest quality, matures pods only two or three days later than the small-podded round-seeded extra earlies. The vine has heavy stems with light green leaves, and grows three feet high. Produces uniformly large pods, measuring four to four and a half inches in length, nearly round well filled with very large handsome peas of the finest flavor. Pound 25c, 10 pounds \$2.00.

189. AMERICAN WONDER—A very fine extra early wrinkled variety for the private garden. Quite productive, flavor and quality excellent; height 10 inches. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.75.

190. NOTTS' EXCELSIOR—An improvement on American Wonder, being as early, with pods decidedly longer and many more of them to the plant. Height 10 to 12 inches. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.75.

191. McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM—Very early, prolific and of good flavor. Height about 15 inches. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.50.

192. EXTRA EARLY PREMIUM GEM—A fine early wrinkled pea, with vine about 15 inches high; the pods are long and produced in abundance. It is an improvement on Little Gem, wrinkled peas. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.65.

Second Early Sorts

193. IMPROVED STRATEGEM—An excellent wrinkled pea with sturdy vine, growing from 20 to 24 inches high. It is vigorous and productive. The pods are of extra large size, often measuring five inches in length, always well filled. Splendid flavor. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.60.

194. BLISS EVERBEARING—A Splendid wrinkled pea 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high of good quality and flavor. Its season is medium to late. It does not require sticks. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.60.

195. BLISS ABUNDANCE—A wrinkled pea of sturdy growth reaching a height of only 15 to 18 inches. Remarkable for its tendency to branch at roots, forming a veritable bush; prolific bearer. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.60.

196. CARTER'S DAISY OR DWARF TELEPHONE—One of the very best second early sorts; pods frequently five inches in length and contain nine to ten peas. Of splendid flavor; height about 18 inches. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.75.

197. TELEPHONE—This is a fine wrinkled pea, growing about four feet in height. The peas are large and of a pale-green color, and possess a superior sugary flavor. Is a medium late variety, robust in habit of growth, and a great bearer. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.75.

198. McLEAN'S ADVANCER—A fine wrinkled sort, valuable for all purposes. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.65.

Late Varieties

199. CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—A handsome variety, popular everywhere; one of the richest and best flavored green wrinkled peas. About five feet in height. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

200. DWARF CHAMPION—Improved, very prolific; peas large and of fine flavor. Height about 2 feet. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.60.

201. BLACKEYE MARROWFAT—An old and still widely popular kind; grown extensively. Height 4 to 5 feet; very hardy and productive. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 75c.

202. WHITE MARROWFAT—A smooth pea, growing 3 to 4 feet high, depending upon soil and weather. An old favorite; very productive. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 75c.

Write for Prices on Peas in Larger Quantities

You will notice that we are quoting Peas by the pound instead of pints and quarts. One pound of Peas contains almost the same quantity as the liquid pint measure.

Cow or Field Peas

are a money making crop. Every careful farmer should plant more largely each year, thus insuring increased soil fertility and larger yields of other grain crops that follow on the same land. Description and Varieties will be found on page 55.

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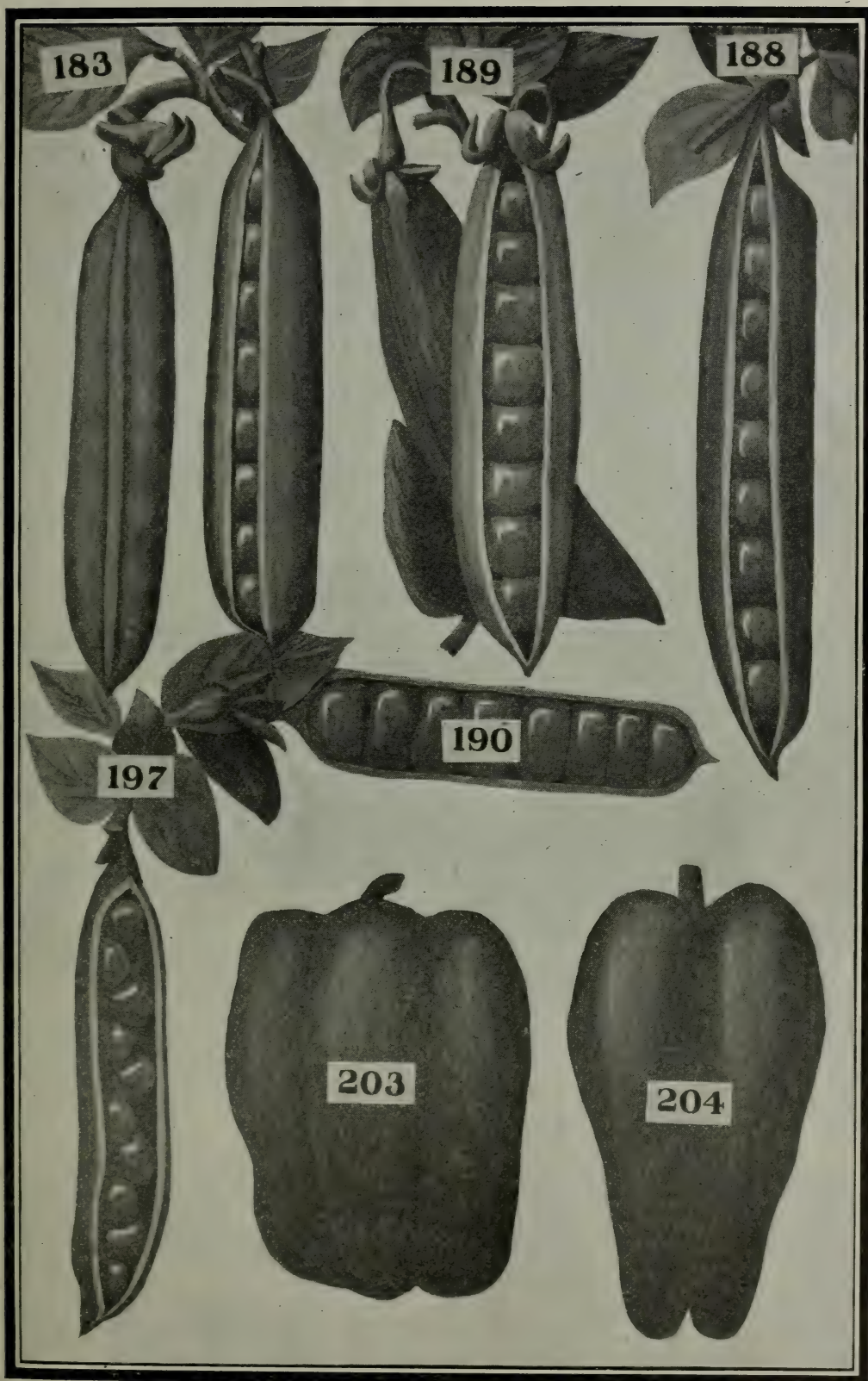
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ROSS BROTHERS

PEPPERS

Culture—The Pepper plant is tender and should be started under glass. Warm moist soil is best, with plenty of well-rotted manure plowed under. The plants should be set 1½ feet apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Sow seed in hot-beds in March, the plants may be transplanted into small pots and then when the ground is warm the Peppers will make rapid growth, after they are set out in open ground.

203. CHINESE GIANT—The mildest and largest red pepper; early and productive of uniformly large fruits; very meaty, having but few seeds. ½ ounce 20c, ounce 35c, ¼ pound \$1.25, pound \$4.50.

204. RUBY KING—Very large, the fruits are fine—4 to 5 inches long by 2 to 3 inches broad. Remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, having no fiery taste. The most popular variety. ½ oz. 10c, ounce 20c, ¼ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

205. LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—Very large, average nearly 4 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. Bright-red at maturity; entirely mild; heavy producer. ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, ¼ pound 75c, pound \$2.25.

206. GOLDEN DAWN OR QUEEN—Of a beautiful golden-yellow, with very mild, sweet-flavored flesh. Resembles the Bell in shape. ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, ¼ pound 75c, pound \$2.25.

207. CELESTIAL—Creamy white to scarlet; ornamental and prolific. ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, ¼ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

208. LONG RED CAYENNE—Pods small, long and tapering; coral red when ripe, very hot and strong, best kind for seasoning pickles; the Cayenne Pepper of Commerce. ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, ¼ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

209. PROCOPP'S GIANT—A mammoth brilliant-red pepper. ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, ¼ lb. 75c, pound \$2.25.

210. RED CHILI—The conical shaped fruits are three to four inches long, of bright-red color, and borne in great profusion. The flesh in character is very sharp and pungent. A standard household variety of pepper. ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, ¼ pound 75c, pound \$2.25.

211. TOBASCO—Excessively hot in flavor. A small pepper about one inch long. ½ ounce 25c, ounce 45c, ¼ pound \$1.40, pound \$5.00.

PUMPKINS

Culture—The Pumpkin under good care bears abundantly, and furnishes a great amount of palatable food for cows, pigs, etc. Several of the fine flesh varieties are also used for culinary purposes. They may be grown as a field crop. Plant in hills 8 feet apart each way, and any time after the first of May. Avoid planting near other vine crops, as they will hybridize and damage that crop. One ounce will plant about 25 hills; 4 pounds to the acre.

212. JAPANESE PIE—A high quality pumpkin of Japanese origin. The flesh is very thick, of a rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet. ½ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, ¼ pound 25c, pound 75c.

213. TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Medium size, pear-shape, slightly ribbed; color creamy-white, sometimes slightly striped with green; a good keeper. ½ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, ¼ pound 20c, pound 60c.

214. KING OF THE MAMMOTHS—It frequently attains a diameter of more than three feet. The flesh and skin are golden-yellow, and notwithstanding its enormous size, it makes a good table pumpkin. ½ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, ¼ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

215. SUGAR—A handsome and productive

small pumpkin, averaging about 8 inches in diameter, round, flattened; skin orange; flesh deep-yellow, fine grained and very sweet. ½ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, ¼ pound 25c, pound 60c.

216. CONNECTICUT FIELD—A productive, large orange-colored, field pumpkin. Usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pies. Ounce 5c, ¼ pound 15c, pound 40c.

217. BIG TOM—The skin and flesh are of a deep rich orange color. It is profitable for stock feeding, and suitable for table use. ½ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, ¼ pound 20c, pound 60c.

218. CUSHAW—Also known as Crook-neck. One of the widely popular varieties for table use. ½ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, ¼ pound 20c, pound 60c.

219. LARGE CHEESE—A large, round, flattened pumpkin, with broad ribs; color creamy-buff. The flesh is yellow, thick and tender; good for table use as well as stock. ½ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, ¼ pound 20c, pound 60c.

220. MAMMOTH TOURS OR JUMBO—Of enormous size, very productive, flesh salmon color, good keeper, desirable for cooking purposes or for stock feeding. ½ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, ¼ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

RADISHES

Culture—Good ventilation is necessary when grown under glass. Seed may be sown in hot-beds in January or February, plants should be thinned to 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows. Sow in the open ground in March, April and May in succession 10 days apart, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart. After the middle of June the demand is usually light. Use a light, rich soil, as a crisp Radish cannot be grown in heavy soil. Radishes may also be sown during August and first half of September in open ground and early in October in frames or hot-beds. Sow 8 to 10 pounds of seed

to the acre; 1 ounce will plant 100 feet of drill. Radishes will mature in from three to four weeks, and should be eaten when quite small, it is a mistake to let them grow too long or too large, because they become pithy and tough and unfit for table use.

222. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A good standard scarlet radish for general use. It is of very quick growth and desirable size. ½ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, ¼ pound 20c, pound 50c.

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RADISHES

(CONTINUED)

221. NE-PLUS-ULTRA—By far the smallest topped and earliest forcing radish in cultivation. Roots small, round, deep red, with very crisp, tender, white flesh. Is best variety for forcing, as it will mature in 18 to 21 days and the tops are so small that a large number can be grown in a single bed $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

222. JOHNSON PERFECTION—This radish is an improved type of the Scarlet Turnip, White Tip and is superior to the original. The top half is beautiful scarlet, the bottom half clear white. The most attractive radish on the market. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.25.

225. VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE—Fine for forcing; very dark, scarlet color. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

226. CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE—Double the size of the above, never grows pithy. Equally suitable for forcing or outdoors; flesh tender and crisp. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 70c.

227. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIP—Very popular for forcing. A type of Extra Early Scarlet Turnip, of about the same size. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

228. EARLY WHITE TURNIP—Both skin and flesh of pure white, it does not become pithy. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

229. WHITE OLIVE SHAPED—Oval, very tender and excellent. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; fine for open ground or forcing. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

230. FRENCH BREAKFAST—A favorite; oval-shaped, bright-scarlet radish, with white tip; fine for either open ground or forcing. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

231. LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP—Early very short top, splendid shape and color, fine keeper, best for market. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

232. LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET WHITE TIP—The brightest and handsomest scarlet

radish grown. It is fit for use in 25 days from time of sowing, remains in good condition until fully grown; tops small. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, pound 60c.

233. CINCINNATI MARKET—(Glass)—Of the long scarlet type; brilliant scarlet; flesh crisp, brittle and very fine quality; tops small. Excellent for market purposes. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 65c.

234. CHARTIER—A distinct variety. Color red at top, shading to pink in the middle and passing to pure white at the tip. It attains a large size before becoming unfit for use. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

235. ICICLE—Long, slender, pure-white, the earliest and finest long, white radish. It is ready for use fully as early as the long Scarlet Short Top with less foliage; most desirable for forcing. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 65c.

236. LADY FINGER OR LONG WHITE VIENNA—Beautiful in shape; skin and flesh snow white; crisp and tender in summer. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

237. WHITE STRAUSBURG—This variety is one of the popular summer kinds. Both skin and flesh are pure white. Remains tender longer than any other variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 70c.

Winter Varieties

238. CHINA ROSE WINTER—One of the very best for fall and winter use; bright-rose color; flesh white and firm and of superior quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 70c.

239. CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE WINTER—Is really a Chinese radish. Grown largely in California; 8 to 10 inches long, and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Flesh white and of excellent flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 70c.

240. ROUND BLACK SPANISH WINTER—This is a large black-skinned radish, flesh white and firm, a good keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 70c.

241. LONG BLACK SPANISH WINTER—Like the above, but the roots are longer and somewhat milder in flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 70c.

RHUBARB

Culture—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frames covered at night and cold days so that the soil will not freeze. Use the sprinkler daily, being careful not to apply an excess of water at any time, and in 6 or 8 weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil and set in rows 12 inches apart each way. Transplant again early the next spring to permanent location, setting roots 4 to 5 feet apart each way in rich soil. Rhubarb is ready to use the second year from seed. Should a family wish a few plants the best plan to follow is to buy two year old roots. Plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, carefully cultivate and keep the weeds down. A crop may be had after one season and it will cost less money and work than by starting with seed. Rhubarb is a gross feeder and will make good use of strong manure, either fresh or

well-rotted. Top-dress liberally in the fall and spade the manure into the ground in the spring. Pull stalks as long as demand continues.

242. VICTORIA—A very large, thick red-stalked, late variety of fine quality, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

243. LINNAEUS—An early variety, stalks green, large and tender. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

Rhubarb Plants

We will be in position to supply Rhubarb Roots during the month of March, and will be pleased to quote prices upon receipt of inquiry. Please state quantity you wish to purchase.

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SALSIFY AND SPINACH

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Culture—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart and one inch deep. After plants are up 3 inches high, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Cultivate about the same as for carrots, being certain to keep the weeds down. The roots may be used from the rows as wanted and will carry through the winter if left standing in rows. This vegetable can be served in a number of different ways, as soup, fried, or mashed like potatoes or turnips, and the flavor is like that of an oyster.

244. MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—The largest and most profitable Salsify now in cultivation. Roots heavy, of agreeable flavor, white in color and a satisfactory sort in every way. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, pound \$1.40.

Spinach

Culture—Sow early in spring, in drills 1 foot apart, 8 to 10 pounds to the acre, every two weeks for a succession. Thin so that each plant will have about 4 inches space for developing. If sown broadcast use 12 to 15 pounds per acre; one ounce of seed to 200 feet of drill. If sown in drills, cultivate and keep down weeds. It costs no more to produce Spinach in the winter than in the summer as it is not so liable to shoot to seed in cold weather. For fall use sow in August, and winter crop sow in September, covering that which is left out over winter with straw, if the weather becomes quite cold.

SQUASH

Culture—The culture is about the same as melons. Make the ground very rich; a good sand loam is best. The Squashes are tender and the seed should not be planted until warm weather. Allow 4x4 feet for the hills of the bush sort, and 8x8 feet or more for the running kinds. Thin to three plants to the hill.

Summer Squash

251. EARLY WHITE BUSH OR PATTY PAN—The well known summer variety; grown extensively for shipping. Color white; the flesh is tender and delicate. Of dwarf habits, hardy and productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

252. EARLY YELLOW BUSH—Similar to White Bush in every way except color and markings. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

253. SUMMER CROOKNECK—A bush variety, early and prolific; surface deep-yellow, densely warted; quality and flavor good. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

Autumn and Winter Squash

254. HUBBARD—The standard winter squash; no better variety grown. Flesh fine grained, dry

245. BLOOMSDALE—The hardiest, large, savoy-curlled, crumpled, thick leaves. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 12c, pound 30c.

246. NORFOLK SAVOY LEAVED—Large, fleshy, dark-green leaves, closely crumpled. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 12c, pound 30c.

247. THICK LEAVED—Produces large, thick, broad, green, crumpled leaves of fine quality; very slow in running to seed. One of the best market sorts. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 12c, pound 30c.

248. VICTORIA—Very heavy, broad, deep-green leaves. It stands in prime condition long after other varieties have bolted to seed, rendering it especially valuable for spring sowing and summer use. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 40c.

249. ROUND LEAF—A hardy and good sort, especially desirable for early spring sowing; leaves large, round, thick, fleshy. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 12c, pound 30c.

250. LONG STANDING—Leaves large, thick, and crimped, with a fleshy appearance. Hardy and one of the best kinds for either spring or autumn sowing. Does not run to seed as early as other varieties. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 12c, pound 30c.

363. NEW ZEALAND—This is not a spinach of the ordinary kind, but a plant of branching growth. One single plant will grow to dimensions of six feet across, producing an abundance of thick, fleshy, juicy stems and leaves, which make an excellent Spinach. The flavor is particularly fine, and the fact that it does very well throughout the hottest summer, makes it all the more desirable. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

and of excellent flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

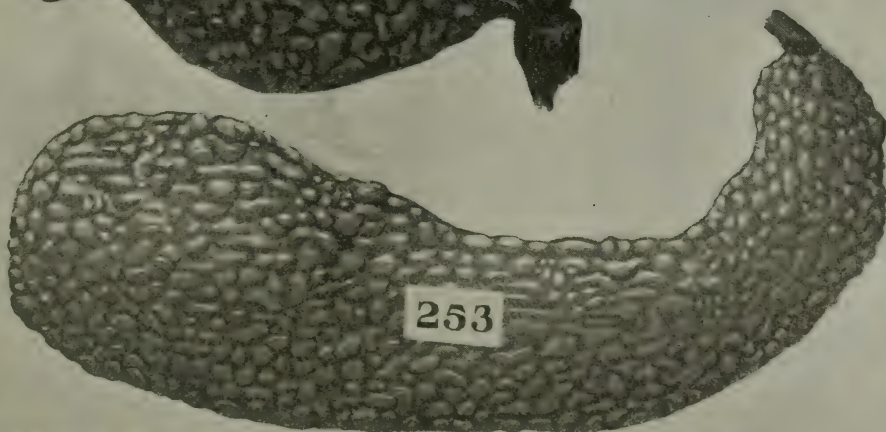
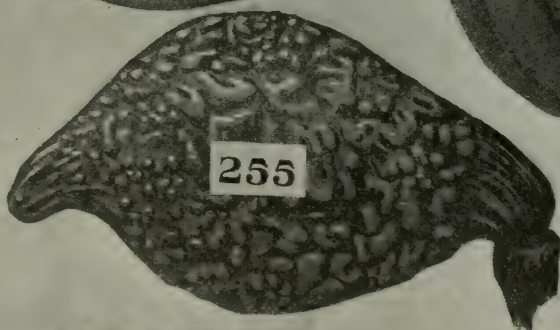
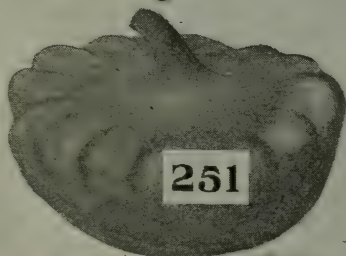
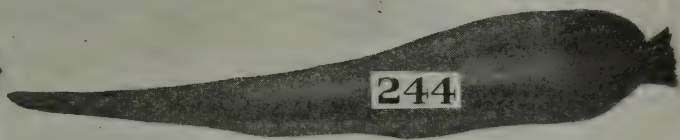
255. CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD—This sort has some points not seen in the old Hubbard, the shell having a dark-green almost black color. Is also distinguished by a dense covering of knots (warts). $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

256. GOLDEN HUBBARD—It is a distinct sort: of the general shape and character of the Hubbard, but is somewhat smaller, earlier to mature. Skin a rich orange-red color instead of the dark, olive green of the Hubbard. The flesh is deep orange and of splendid quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

257. ESSEX HYBRID—Flesh thick and solid, of a yellowish or pinkish color; seed cavity small. Flavor excellent, flesh being fine grained and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, lb. \$1.00.

258. SIBLEY—Shell very hard, of good keeping and shipping qualities. Flesh is solid and thick, a bright orange color, and of choice quality; flavor rich and sweet. Ripens early. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

259. FORDHOOK—It ripens early, is of splendid quality. Can be stored all through the winter. It is prolific with very hard rind. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.



SQUASH

(CONTINUED)

260. BOSTON MARROW—This variety is popular for autumn and winter use; its color is a bright orange; flesh yellow, rich and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

261. GIANT CROCKNECK—This strain is equally as early as the common small-fruited variety

and much larger. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

262. MAMMOTH CHILI—The best of all large squashes. Flesh rich and of fine flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

263. MAMMOTH WHALE—The skin is of dark-olive green with stripes of lighter tinge; flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange-yellow. Excellent quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, pound \$1.25.

TOMATOES

Culture—Sow seed in a box or hot-bed early, and transplant at least once to get a strong root growth. When danger of frost is over set in open ground three to five feet apart each way and cultivate thoroughly. Fruit may be had several days earlier by transplanting into small pots and then setting out the entire contents as soon as ground is warm. The varieties of Tomatoes described in this seed book comprise the very best kinds known to the trade and none are included that do not possess some merit.

264. LIVINGSTON'S NEW CORELESS—In shape it is almost round, being of about the same diameter each way as shown in our illustration. The depression at the stem end has been almost eliminated, making it the most profitable variety for canning, owing to a very small amount of waste. A good slicing variety, the seed cells being surrounded by bright-red, heavy, meaty and delicious flesh, which is slightly more acid than the Livingston's Globe. The strong outside and inner walls of flesh of the Livingston's Coreless render it a very firm fruit and one of the best for long distance hauling or shipping. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 25c, ounce 45c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.25, pound \$4.50.

265. EARLIANA—The very earliest large tomato. Is fully a week ahead of all others. The plants are strong and of vigorous growth, sets its fruit freely. The fruit is not only remarkable for earliness, but for its large size, perfect form, bright-red color and delicious flavor. It ripens clear to the stem and does not crack. It is solid, equal in that respect to the best medium and late sorts. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 90c, pound \$3.00.

266. CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—About ten days later than Sparks Earliana of more robust growth; the foliage does not blight. Fruits of good size, very solid and deep through; color bright-scarlet. Ripens right up to the stem without cracking. The thick flesh is bright-scarlet, very solid, with comparatively few seeds and of fine, sweet flavor; skin thin; a good shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 90c, pound \$3.25.

267. FORDHOOK FANCY—A new bush, or erect growing kind, with potato shaped leaves; small, smooth, purplish-red fruit, borne close to stalk. Very early. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.00, pound \$3.75.

268. DWARF STONE—In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruits are produced in clusters of three to five, and as the growth is close jointed, each plant produces a large number. The tomatoes are of large size for dwarf kind; are bright-scarlet, very smooth, firm and solid. The walls of flesh are thick, with a solid meaty center, no hard core. The quality is fine. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 90c, pound \$3.00.

269. DWARF CHAMPION—This tomato owes its wide popularity to its stiff, vigorous, upright growth, with fruit well above the soil, and to the earliness with which it reaches maturity. In color the fruit is purplish-pink, and it is always round, smooth and symmetrical; size medium; table quality superior; a good shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 85c, pound \$3.00.

270. QUARTER CENTURY—Similar to Dwarf Champion more compact grower; set two feet apart in rows. The fruits are larger and heavier than Dwarf Champion. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.25.

271. FORDHOOK FIRST—A splendid variety; plants of strong running growth; fruit two to three inches in diameter, very smooth, and free from cracks, quite deep through and richly colored, deep purple. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 85c, pound \$3.00.

272. KANSAS STANDARD—This tomato belongs to the potato leaved section; makes rapid vigorous growth, with strong heavy stalks which stand up well. The fruit is a bright, glossy red color and is produced in clusters of four or five tomatoes. In shape the fruit is round slightly flattened; ripens clear to the stem, perfectly smooth, has very few seeds, meat thick and firm, has most excellent flavor, is of good size and very early. Set plants two feet apart in rows three feet apart. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, ounce 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.00, pound \$3.50.

273. NEW STONE—This tomato is recognized by market gardeners as one of the best of all the standard sorts; color is a desirable bright-red, the fruit is of large size, perfectly smooth, and the best table quality. It is a famous main crop tomato in many sections, both North and South, and is much used for canning. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

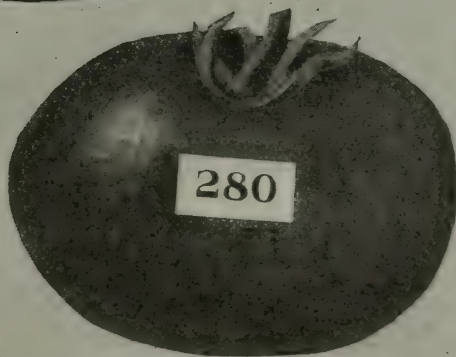
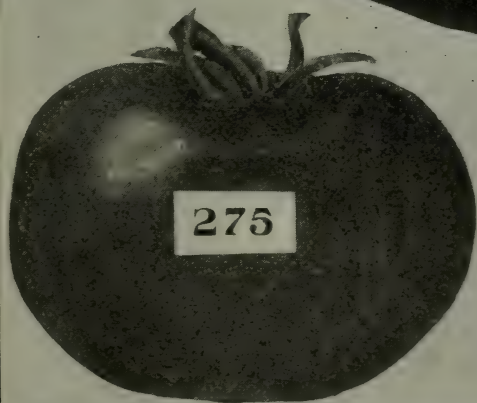
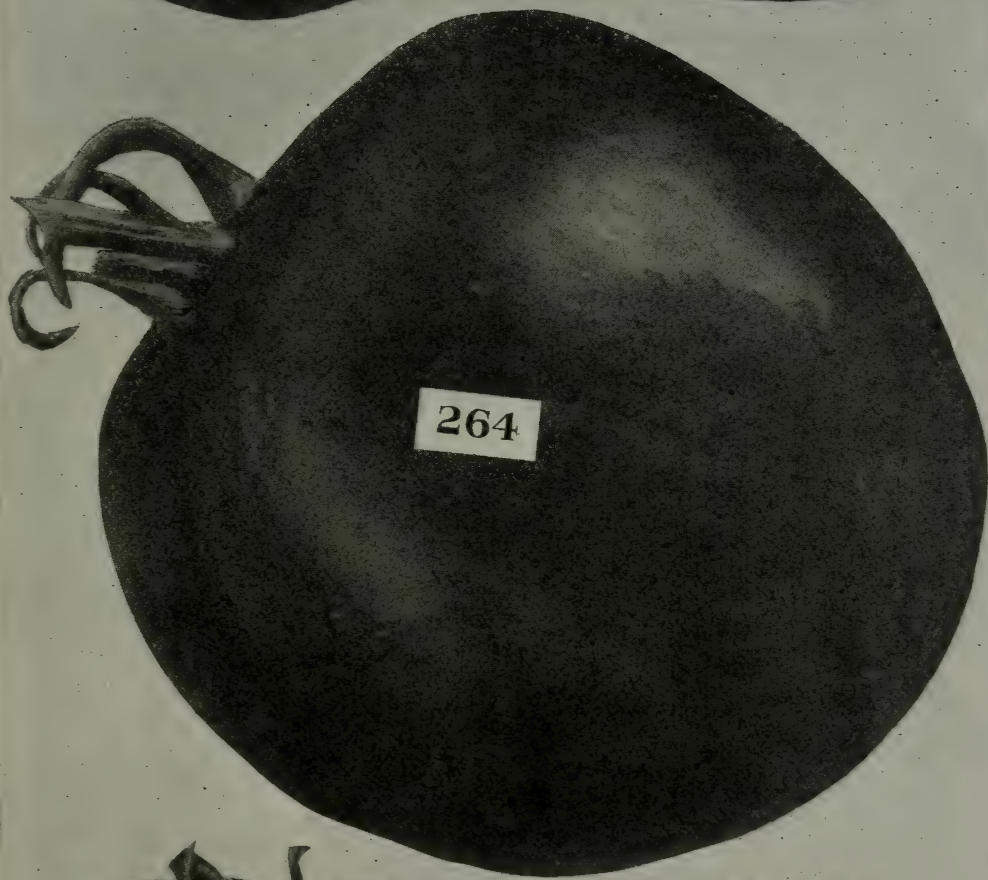
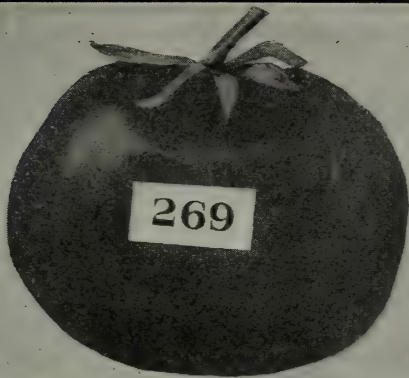
274. IMPROVED ACME—A fine solid, smooth, early variety, medium size; red with purplish tinge. It is quite popular as an all around tomato. Has good shipping qualities. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

275. FAVORITE—Very prolific; ripens early and evenly, and does not crack; color rich dark-red, flesh very firm and of good flavor. Has but few seeds; a good shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

276. PERFECTION—Fruit deep-red, of good size, smooth and solid. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

277. CRIMSON CUSHION—Of large size, smooth, almost seedless and solid as beef-steak; a continuous bearer until frost. Color rich, crimson-scarlet; quality meaty and superb. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 90c, pound \$3.25.

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ROSS BROTHERS

TOMATOES

(CONTINUED)

278. MAGNUS—Of the same color as Acme, but the fruit is thicker, heavier and more solid. It is medium early, of perfect form, large and attractive. Ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem. A heavy cropper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

279. IMPROVED TROPHY—A standard late variety; fruit large, flesh deep-red, and generally smooth, very solid and of excellent flavor. Fine for canning. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

280. MATCHLESS—The color is a rich cardinal red, the skin is tough, does not crack. Unsurpassed for market or for table use. The plant is a strong grower and very productive, the fruit free from core, and the seed spaces are small, it is a valuable main crop sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.25.

281. BEAUTY—A favorite for either home market or shipping purposes. Hardy, productive, large size, always smooth, glossy crimson with a slight tinge of purple. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

282. IGNOTUM—Smooth, solid, bright-red,

uniformly large. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

283. PONDEROSA—The fruit ripens quite early and continues fruiting until late in the season, of immense size; frequently weighing from two to four pounds; solid, meaty, almost seedless and of sub-acid flavor, particularly desirable for the home garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.00, pound \$3.50.

284. GOLDEN QUEEN—Solid, smooth, large in size, and ripens early. Makes a handsome, rich preserve. Its flavor is most delicate, the flesh fine grained and tender; desirable for home use. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00

285. PEAR SHAPED YELLOW—True pear-shaped, small, color a beautiful yellow. Used for preserves and for making tomato figs. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

286. PEAR SHAPED RED—Same as above except the color is a bright-red. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

287. YELLOW CHERRY—A small variety, size and shape of a Cherry, desirable for pickling. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

288. GROUND CHERRY OR HUSK—This is very fine for preserves. Immensely productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

TURNIPS

Culture—The soil for turnips should be rich and mellow. Sow in drills from 12 to 18 inches apart and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, or sow broadcast; much larger crops of turnips can be obtained by drill culture. In this latitude, for main crop, the seed may be sown during August and the first part of September. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill, 2 pounds to the acre. Turnips are chiefly grown for autumn cropping, because ordinarily they thrive better in cool weather, during the hot months they are apt to run to leaf and make seed rather than bulbs. These hot weather tendencies of the turnip family have been overcome in a very few varieties, and among these the very best are the Extra Early Milans, which are especially suited for spring planting, and should be planted as soon as the ground can be cultivated in the spring.

289. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—The earliest turnip in cultivation, pure white, excellent flavor, makes rapid growth; a great market favorite. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

290. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—Very early; flat, smooth, medium size, with bright-purple top and few leaves. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

291. EARLY WHITE DUTCH—Smooth, flat, early, white, makes quick growth, excellent quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

292. PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF—The best table and stock turnip for fall planting. It is white below, with bright, purple top; flesh white; a good cropper and keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 45c.

293. PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—A large rapid growing sort with globular roots. Flesh white, of high quality; skin is white with purple top. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, lb. 50c.

294. GOLDEN BALL—Very fine texture, the sweetest and most delicious of the yellow flesh varieties; is of medium size, and makes rapid growth, matures early and keeps well. A superior table variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, pound 50c.

295. AMBER GLOBE—One of the best varieties either for table use for or a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, grows to a very large size. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

296. YELLOW ABERDEEN—This is a fine turnip for cattle feeding. It attains a large size; is solid, nutritious, a good keeper, and can be recommended in every respect. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c

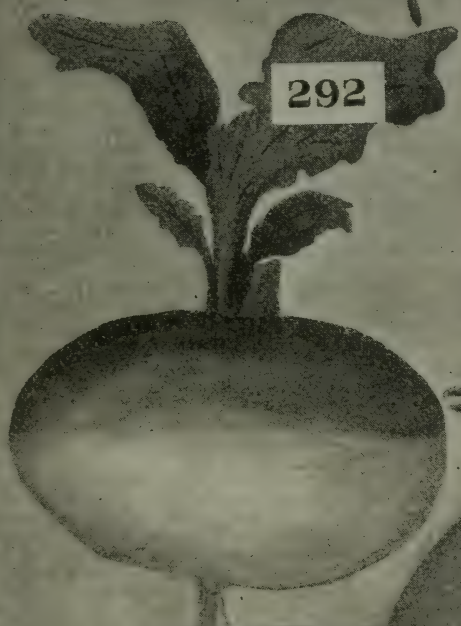
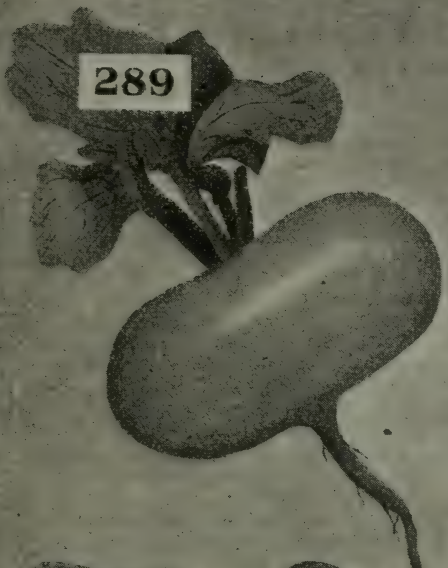
297. COWHORN—Is an excellent variety, delicate and good flavored sort, and grows in favor both in the market and family garden; a distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown and in shape is long like the carrot, and generally crooked, hence its name. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

Rutabagas or Swedes

298. IMPROVED PURPLE TOP—This old standard variety is of fine quality and is largely grown. Keeps perfectly, is hardy, productive, sweet, solid. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

Turnips are an excellent winter food for stock and poultry.

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ROSS BROTHERS

Seed Potatoes and Vegetable Plants

Irish Potatoes

Culture—To secure best results in growing Potatoes it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Use a rich soil and plant in rows 3 feet apart and the sets 1 foot apart in the rows. A complete Potato fertilizer sown into the rows will aid in harvesting the crop at an earlier date, and usually shows an increased yield. Some growers who wish to harvest a very early crop sprout the Potatoes before planting, by cutting the Potatoes into pieces of desirable size and placing them in a warm, light room for three or four weeks before planting in the open ground. If weather is favorable the shoots will start out strong and vigorous and as soon as the plants have sent out roots they grow more rapidly than freshly cut Potatoes. Most growers use from 8 to 9 bushels Potatoes to the acre when planting in 3 foot rows.

On account of market fluctuations we are unable to name exact prices. Will be pleased to have you write during the month of February or later, will then quote price for prompt or future shipment.

299. TRIUMPH—Very early. Tubers are of medium size; round and uniform in shape with but few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its beauty, productiveness and fine quality make it one of the best extra early market varieties, especially for the South.

300. EARLY OHIO—Our stock of this variety is grown in the Red River Valley of the North. The best variety for the Western States, and its superior has not been introduced to date. Is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other white potato.

301. IRISH COBBLER—A variety which in recent years has attained popularity. In many soils it is as early or within a few days as early as Early Ohio and the yield is superior. Added to this last, the potato is chunky, white in color, and of large medium size, making it the most attractive variety by far on the early market.

Sweet Potatoes

Standard weight of sweet potatoes, 50 pounds per bushel.

MULKEY'S GOLDEN—In outward appearance it very much resembles the Yellow Jersey, but is much larger and a heavier producer, making it more profitable to grow. This fine new sweet potato is very smooth and attractive in appearance, and of very regular shape. In quality it is just as fine as in appearance.

SOUTHERN QUEEN—Early, improvement on the white yam, very large size.

YELLOW NANSEMOND—Standard variety for main crop, good keeper, fine flavor.

RED NANSEMOND—The best red sweet potato.

YELLOW JERSEY—Similar to above, shorter and thicker in size.

RED BERMUDA—Extra large size, pale red, good yielder, but poor keeper.

BLACK SPANISH—Late variety; of dark red color, good keeper of fine quality.

Prices on above varieties: Pound 5c, 10 pounds 45c, 25 pounds \$1.00. Ask for price in larger quantity.

Sweet Potato Plants

Will be in position to furnish plants between April 15th and May 1st. Will be ready to name prices four to five days before time mentioned. In writing, be sure to state quantity of plants you wish, also the varieties you prefer.

During the season will have plants of the following named Vegetables and Flowers; prices will be quoted upon receipt of your inquiry, stating kind and quantity of plants you wish to purchase:

CABBAGE, PANSY, EGG PLANT, HARDY PHLOX, CAULIFLOWER, GOLDEN GLOW, PEPPER, GERANIUMS, CELERY, TOMATO, VERBENAS, PETUNIAS, ETC.

Herbs and Peanuts

Useful Herbs

A few **POT HERBS** and **SWEET HERBS** should have a place in every vegetable garden. A very small space in the garden will give all the herbs needed by a family. Culture is very simple, the best way is to make seed bed in the early spring and set the plants out in beds as soon as large enough. As a general rule it is best to cut the herbs when in flower, tie them up in small bunches and hang in the shade to dry.

	Oz.	½-oz.	¼-oz.
302. ANISE.....	10c	5c	
303. BASIL, SWEET.....	20c	10c	
304. CARAWAY.....	10c	5c	
305. CATNIP.....	30c	15c	10c
306. CORIANDER.....	10c	5c	
307. DILL.....	20c	10c	5c
308. FENNEL, SWEET.....	10c	5c	
309. MARJORAM, SWEET.....	20c	10c	
310. ROSEMARY.....	40c	20c	10c
311. RUE.....	15c	10c	
312. SAGE.....	15c	10c	
313. SUMMER SAVORY.....	20c	10c	
314. LAVENDER	20c	10c	
315. THYME.....	50c	25c	15c

Peanuts

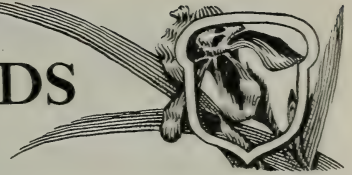
The Peanut thrives and produces best crops in a light, sandy fertile soil with a good clay sub-soil. It has long tap roots which extend deep into the earth, thus drawing nutriment that is beyond the reach of many of our cultivated crops. The soil should be deep and mellow, and well broken up for planting as soon as frosts are over—May is a good time. They should be shelled and planted two in a hill, with the hills 2 feet apart, rows 3½ feet apart; cover the nuts 2 or 3 inches deep. When they come up thin to two plants in a hill; if some vacant places transplant. Pound 15c, 2 pounds for 25c, postage extra.

THE SPANISH PEANUT—is the variety planted for feed. It has a small pod. The stems grow upright, making it easy to harvest them for hay. The base of the plant is thickly clustered with pods and they cling well to the vine in harvesting. This is a great advantage. The Spanish variety is particularly adapted as a second crop in the rain belt and is the variety usually planted under dry-farming conditions. Under favorable conditions it will mature in 90 days from planting. This trait is of particular value on dry lands, as when the crop is held back several weeks by drouth, it will fill out and mature quickly after the first rains fall. Pound 15c, 2 lbs. 25c, postage extra. Write for prices in large quantities.

For Poultry and Bee Supplies, Spray Pumps, Spraying Chemicals, see last Section of this Book



FLOWER SEEDS



Have endeavored to list only, the best sorts of each general family, and feel confident that each kind will prove to your satisfaction. Flowers add to the content of each member of your family and are well worth the outlay of money, time and labor expended on them.

Culture—A common mistake in sowing flower seeds is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to a depth of the thickness of the seeds, like Zinnias, etc., half an inch is alright. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board. Always press the earth

down firmly after sowing flower seeds, else there is danger of drying before the roots secure a firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide support for such plants as require it. The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which are not available if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

SWEET PEAS

This splendid flower is so well known that it is not necessary to enter into detail of description. A deep, rich, moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas. They are usually grown in double rows with a wire support between. For each double row make the drills about 5 inches deep, and 10 inches apart. Sow plentifully, covering about 2 inches deep, and by degrees, as the vines grow up, fill the trenches with soil and thin plants to about 6 inches apart. Spring sowing should be made just as early as the ground can be prepared; frost does not hurt the little seedlings. A liberal use of bone meal worked into the soil will give excellent results.

Spencer Type Sweet Peas "Orchid Flowering"

The "*Spencers*" are the largest and most beautiful of all Sweet Peas—surpassing the older kinds in strong growth, size and form of flowers and continued bloom.

Under favorable conditions the flowers measure up to 2 and sometimes 2½ inches across; standards open, upright, well rounded out and beautifully waved. Wings large, gracefully poised and usually hide the keel. Three and often four of these queenly blossoms are borne on strong stems 8 to 12 inches in length, contributing to their usefulness as cut flowers for vases, bouquets, etc.

483. MRS. MAUD HOLMES—(New). Sun-proof Crimson.

484. MRS. HUGH DICKSON—(New). Cream pink.

485. MARIE CORELLI—Bright red.

486. ASTA OHN—Lavender.

487. SENATOR SPENCER—Large flower, shaded and striped chocolate on creamy ground.

Any of the above named Spencers at 10c per packet.



500. ETHEL ROOSEVELT—It is a true waved variety of the largest and most perfect Spencer form. The ground color is a soft, pleasing primrose, or straw color, overlaid with dainty flakes and splashes of bluish-crimson. Packet of 10 seeds 15c, 1 doz. pkts. \$1.50.

488. APPLE BLOSSOM SPENCER—Bright rose with primrose wings; very large flowers.

489. AURORA SPENCER—Very dark rose striped on white ground.

The prices named herein are NET cost at WICHITA. If you desire shipment by mail, add postage at the rate of 8 cents per pound. We pay postage on all ounce and ¼ pound orders.

ROSS BROTHERS

SWEET PEAS

(CONTINUED)

490. FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER—Delicate blush, with pink margin.

491. GAIETY SPENCER—Striped carmine on white.

385. GEORGE HERBERT SPENCER—Bright rose-carmine.

386. KING EDWARD VII SPENCER—Crimson-scarlet.

387. HELEN LEWIS SPENCER—Orange.

382. PRIMROSE SPENCER—Light primrose.

492. QUEEN ALEXANDRA SPENCER—Crimson scarlet.

384. TRUE COUNTESS SPENCER—White, suffused with pink.

383. WHITE SPENCER—Large, pure white.

Any of the above varieties at 10c per packet, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, ounce 25c, 2 ounces 45c.

ROSS BROTHERS SUPERB MIXTURE—This selection comprises the very best varieties of Spencer and Unwin types of Sweet Peas, and on account of the different colors included in this selection, the purchaser will be well pleased with results secured. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c.

Waved Sweet Peas of the Unwin Type

The Unwin Sweet Peas have beautifully waved or frilled edges and are very attractive. Below we offer some of the choicest varieties.

493. FRANK DOLBY—Lavender.

494. GLADYS UNWIN—Pink.

495. NORA UNWIN—Pure white, very large open form and wavy.

496. MILLIE MASLIN—An unusual shade of rosy-crimson.

497. HELEN PIERCE—White, veined blue.

Any of above varieties at 10c per packet, ounce 15c, 2 ounces 25c.

Christmas or Winter Flowering Sweet Peas

We especially recommend this variety of Sweet Peas for forcing and early blooming.

499. CHRISTMAS PINK FORCING—Pink and white.

501. CHRISTMAS WHITE FORCING—Splendid, pure white.

Any of above varieties, packet 10c, ounce 15c, 2 ounces 25c.

Grandiflora Type of Sweet Peas

381. ROSS BROTHERS SPLENDID MIXTURE—Of Sweet Peas comprises 50 of the very best varieties. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, 4 ounces 35c

388. AMERICA—Pink striped on white.

389. APPLE BLOSSOM—Bright rosy-pink.

390. MRS. COLLIER—Primrose.

393. CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES—Standard light maroon; wings light purple.

394. COUNTESS OF RADNOR—Lavender.

395. DAINTY—White, with pink edges.

396. DOROTHY TENNANT—Deep rosy mauve, beautiful.

397. NAVY BLUE—Indigo.

462. EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY—Pink and white.

463. FIREFLY—Bright red.

464. JANET SCOTT—Bright pink.

465. KATHERINE TRACY—A lovely pink.

466. KING EDWARD VII—Bright crimson self-color.

467. MAJESTIC—Rich deep rose-pink.

468. MODESTY—Most delicate shade of pink.

469. LADY GRISEL HAMILTON—Light lavender-blue.

470. LOTTIE ECKFORD—White, shaded lilac.

471. HON. MRS. KENYON—Primrose.

472. OTHELLO—Deep glossy maroon.

473. PRIMA DONNA—A most lovely shade of soft pink.

474. MARS—Bright red.

475. QUEEN ALEXANDRA—Scarlet.

476. QUEEN VICTORIA—Light primrose.

477. SADIE BURPEE—White seed, very large, pure white.

479. DORTHY ECKFORD—Best white.

480. SHAHZADA—Dark maroon, shaded purple.

481. SENATOR—Striped.

482. WHITE WONDER—Double-stemmed many-flowered, white.

Any of above varieties at $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, 4 ounces 35c, pound \$1.00.

"If wanted by mail, add 8 cents per pound.

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ROSS BROTHERS

Aster

The Aster is hardy and easily grown. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom in August, September and October. For early flowers sow in March or April in cold-frames, pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep with rich, light soil and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well prepared beds. Small quantities of unslacked lime, or fresh wood ashes, stirred into the surface of the beds, help to keep disease and insects from the roots.

321. QUEEN OF THE MARKET—The best early Aster. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, oz. 40c.

322. COMET—Very artistic; the outer petals wavy; inner petals curled and twisted; flowers of extraordinary size and beauty. Packet 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 50c, ounce \$1.00.

323. BALL OR JEWEL—Flowers round; desirable for cutting; long stems. Packet 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 50c, ounce \$1.00.

324. AMERICAN BRANCHING — Mixed. Most beautiful bushy, branching Asters, about 2 feet high, large double flowers with curved petals.

325. PERFECTION—Mixed. Extra large flowers. Mid season to late flowering. Splendid sort.

317. SEMPLE'S—Mixed. Late flowering, branching Asters.

327. VICTORIA—Mixed. Flowers large, perfectly double, globular and imbricated; plants of fine pyramidal form; effective for bedding.

Last four varieties at one-quarter ounce 10c, one-half ounce 20c, ounce 40c.

Ageratum

For strengthening the garden's color forces in blue no annual is so good as the Ageratum, which shows some exquisite shades of this color.

316. MEXICANUM—Flowers blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 40c.

318. MEXICANUM — Princess Victoria-Louise—Dwarf light blue, white center. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 40c, ounce 75c.

Alyssum

Fine for borders and edges and for cutting sow thickly so as to form masses, early in the spring. Cut back after the first flowers fade and others will come.

319. SWEET ALYSSUM — Fragrant white flowers all summer. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, oz. 20c.

320. LITTLE GEM—Grows erect, 6 inches. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

Balsam

The Balsam loves hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. The plants are quick growers and seed sown in the open ground in May soon form

handsome bushes, thickly massed with large, rose-like flowers. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape and to make the flowers more double. Balsams need 12 to 18 inches of space each way.

326. DOUBLE FLOWERED MIXED COLORS— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

Calendula

Hardy annuals about a foot high. The seed may be sown in the open ground early in the autumn. The flowers show every shade of yellow, are produced in profusion, and are effective in beds or back-grounds.

329. MIXED COLORS— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c.

Candytuft

These flowers are among the best for edgings and massing and for cutting. Sow out doors in April, where they are to bloom, and thin well when the plants are about an inch tall. Sow again in a month, and then late in July for fall blooming. Use rich soil and water freely.

330. AMARA—White, 1 foot. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

331. CORONARIA—(Rocket Candytuft)—Large flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 20c,

Carnation

GIANT FLOWERING MARGUERITE—The flowers of this wonderful strain often measure 3 inches across, and are unusually double. Seed sown in the spring will produce luxuriant plants that will be continually full of bloom from August until killed by severe frosts, or seeds may be sown during the summer for winter flowering.

332. MIXED COLORS—Packet 15c.

Celosia

Beautiful foliage plants blooming in late summer and autumn, and producing large, showy plumes, curled and curved, resembling ostrich feathers.

334. TALL—Finest mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 40c.

Centaurea

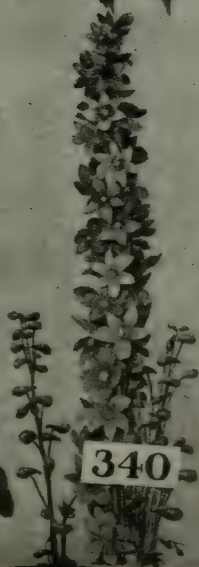
C. Cyanus—The popular corn flower, is also known as "Ragged Sailor," "Ragged Robin" and sometimes as "Bachelor's Button." These bright-flowered plants of hardiest nature are esteemed among the most attractive and graceful of all the old-fashioned flowers. Select a dry, sandy soil of moderate fertility.

354. MARGUERITE—Pure white, delightfully scented; forms stocky, well budded little bushes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 40c.

336. CYANUS—(Cornflower)— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

337. IMPERIALIS—(Sweet Sultan)— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 40c.

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Clarkia

These are among the prettiest native hardy annuals. They bloom freely and have flowers of such various colors that a bed of them in full bloom is a beautiful sight. They are useful, too, for hanging baskets, and as edging plants. Sow outdoors in early spring and grow in partial shade. They bloom through midsummer to late autumn.

338. DOUBLE MIXED— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

Cosmos

A strong, tall-growing annual, its bold flowers have an exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage-setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted against evergreens or fences. If topped when half-grown the plants will bloom earlier.

339. GIANT MIXED— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

Delphinium

(Larkspur)—The brilliant flowers are effective in beds or masses and borders. Ordinarily the tall sorts are planted among shrubbery, or as a background for dwarfs. Some of the species flower both early and late; the season for all can be prolonged by cutting away withered flower stems. All varieties are easily cultivated, but show finest blooms in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with old manure. They must have plenty of room to grow; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet each way is about right for the taller sorts.

340. TALL ROCKET—Long, showy spikes, 2 feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

341. CHINESE MIXED—(Tall)—2 feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

342. CHINESE MIXED—(Dwarf)— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

Eschscholtzia

(California Poppy)—An annual very bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow and orange. The plants average about a foot in height, with silvery foliage, and produce their large poppy-like flowers from early spring until frost. They are most effective when grown in beds of considerable size, over which the seed may be sown broadcast thinly, and lightly raked in. These sowings may be made in early spring, or late in autumn for earlier germination, blooming the next spring.

343. CALIFORNICA—Rich yellow, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

345. MIXED— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

Foxglove

(Digitalis)—The tall flower-stems of the Foxgloves are particularly handsome when seen growing among shrubbery, or in bold masses. Used as a background for lower plants they are also fine. Often the spikes are 2 or 3 feet long and thickly strung with scores of showy, thimble-shaped flowers. Seed may be sown outdoors in spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to grow. Average height 2 to 3 feet. When the center spike begins to fade it should be cut off and the side shoots will grow more vigorously.

346. MIXED— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

Godetia

Free-blooming annuals, with widely opened flowers of satiny texture and of the most delicate and lovely colors. Beautiful for solid beds, for pots and to grow in shaded places, where so few really fine, flowers will flourish. Sow seed in the open ground in spring, or in a cold-frame, and transplant seedlings to stand about a foot apart in rather thin soil.

347. TALL—Fine mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 20c.

348. DWARF—Fine mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

Hollyhocks

An old fashioned flower. Every garden should have a few stalks of Hollyhocks to make it complete. Seeds should be sown in hotbed or boxes during months of February to April, or sown in open ground during month of May.

344. MIXED COLORS—Packet 10c.

Marigold

These flowers are valuable because they light the garden with a grand glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. Are effective when planted in groups or in garden borders. Hardy annuals; average height $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

349. AFRICAN DOUBLE—Tall mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

350. AFRICAN DOUBLE—Dwarf mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

Mignonette

The seed can be sown at any time, and if successive sowings are made its fragrant, modest colored flowers may be gathered out-doors until November. Sow in pots or boxes under glass in February or March, and thin or pot off the seedlings to make good plants for bedding. Sow out doors in rows about April 1st and every three weeks until August.

356. MACHET—It is the best Mignonette for all purposes either out-doors or inside. It is an ever bloomer, the flowers lasting until late in the fall. Packet 10c.

351. RESEDA ODORATA—Sweet Mignonette; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c.

352. GRANDIFLORA—Large flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c.

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Four-O'clocks

353. **MARVEL OF PERU**—Is a brilliant and showy annual and when planted in beds or masses, their compact growth, rich, glossy leaves, together with profusion of bloom, present a gorgeous sight during the afternoon. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c.

Nasturtiums

This favorite flower makes a better display for 4 or 5 months of the summer and fall season, than almost any other plant. No other annual will produce such a profusion of flowers for so long a time. The maximum of flowers is produced in rather thin soils, and continues without let-up throughout the hottest weather. In too rich soils, leaf growth predominates and the plants are apt to rot off in wet weather.

Dwarf Nasturtiums

These have a compact habit and attractive foliage, are not disturbed by insects, bloom in two months from sowing in open ground and most profusely the whole season.

- 355. **AURORA**—Yellow veined
- 364. **CHAMELEON**—Various colors.
- 358. **KING THEODORE**—Velvety red.
- 357. **VESUVIUS**—Dark foliage, salmon-rose.
- Any of above at $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c.
- 362. **ROSS BROTHERS SUPERB MIXTURE**— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 60c.

Tall Nasturtiums

Besides their ordinary use for trailing over fences, trellises, walls, etc., these can also be grown as pot plants for winter flowering, as screens, or as trailers for hanging baskets and vases.

- 360. **COCCINEUM**—Scarlet.
- 361. **JUPITER**—Large, rich-golden flowers.
- 365. **SHILLINGI**—Yellow spotted.
- 366. **HEINEMANNI**—Silky bronze chocolate.
- 367. **KING THEODORE**—Black.
- 368. **SUNLIGHT**—Pure, rich, butter-yellow flowers, often 3 inches across.
- 370. **VESUVIUS**—Rich, terra-cotta red.
- Any of above at $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c.
- 371. **ROSS BROTHERS SUPERB MIXTURE**— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 60c.

Pansy

Seeds should be sown in hotbeds or boxes, then transplanted in open ground after danger of frost is over. If this manner of planting is followed, plants will bloom early the first season.

372. **GIANT TRIMARDEAU PANSIES**—Are a superior strain of luxuriant, robust growth and deep-rooting, flowers extra large. *Extra fine mixed colors*, packet 10c.

374. **GOOD MIXTURE**—Pansies, packet 10c.

Phlox Drummondii

Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost. If given good soil and plenty of water, they furnish a long supply of delicate flowers for cutting. The first sowings should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring; later ones in May either where the plants are to bloom, or in a seed-bed, as the Phlox transplants readily. If planted too thickly they suffer from mildew.

373. **GRANDIFLORA**—Mixed—This section has beautiful, round petaled flowers, larger than the older sorts; showy and constant. Mixed packet 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 40c, ounce 75c.

Pinks

(*Dianthus*)—They are hardy biennials that bloom finely the first season remaining green all winter and blooming the next year also, if lightly protected. Old plants flower the earliest, but as young ones give the largest, finest flowers, sowings are made every year. Seed can be sown under glass in the early spring, or in open sheltered bed. The seedlings are easily transplanted and should stand 8 to 12 inches apart; especially if large, flowers are desired. Average height 1 foot.

375. **BARBATUS**—(Sweet William)—Giant flowered, mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 40c.

376. **CHINENSIS FL. PL.**—(Chinese or Indian Pink)—Mixed choice double. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

377. **HEDDEWIGI**—(Japan Pink)—Extra fine mixed single. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 40c.

378. **IMPERIALIS FL. PL.**—(Double Imperial Pink)—Choice double mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

Poppy

Poppies are noted for their flowers of silk-like texture, in many brilliant color combinations. The foliage is delicate and the blossoms are airily poised on slender stems. The seeds are very fine and should be planted very shallow.

502. **SHIRLEY**—Single, Shades of rose pink, carmine and brilliant crimson, many have white edges. Flowers are immense, often 3 to 4 inches across, the petals are fluted and crimped and in the sun appear like rumpled satin. Packet 5c, ounce 25c.

Portulaca

This charming little annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of slow growth. A sandy soil suits it best. Nothing is prettier for beds, edgings and rock work. As an undergrowth for taller plants it is also valuable. Through the driest, hottest seasons it flourishes amazingly, carpeting the ground with a mat of foliage that in the forenoon is hidden by gayest flowers. The seed does not germinate until hot weather, and should be sown late. Beyond the sowing, this plant requires little care. Average height, 6 inches.

379. **GRANDIFLORA**—Fine mixed. Packet 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

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Salpiglossis

Most beautiful garden annuals, about 18 inches high, bearing flowers 3 inches across, of many beautiful colors, all exquisitely veined and laced.

503. **LARGE-FLOWERING**—Mixed colors. Packet 10c.

Scabiosa Maxima

The "Sweet Scabious" or "Mourning Bride" of old gardens. Many of the flowers measure 6 to 9 inches in circumference, are double clear to the center, and have long stems. They are free bloomers, very effective for garden decoration, and valuable for cutting; hardy. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

504. **FINE MIXED**—Packet 10c.

Salvia

507. Commonly known as "ORNAMENTAL SAGE." Foliage green with bright scarlet flowers. Packet 5c.

Vines and Ornamental Plants

Vines

508. **BALLOON VINE**—Rapid growing annual climber, 10 to 15 feet; white flowers followed by balloon-like seed pods. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

400. **MOONFLOWER**—Sow in open ground as soon as danger of frost is over. Grows 15 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c.

401. **MIXED CYPRESS VINE**—The Cypress has graceful and beautiful dark-green, leathery foliage. For a trellis or ornamenting the trunks of trees it is unexcelled. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

402. **WILD CUCUMBER**—Often grows 30 feet in one season is thickly dotted with pretty, white, fragrant flowers. Will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

403. **MOMORDICA**—(Balsam Apple)—Annual climber with ornamental foliage, makes 10

Stocks

The Stocks represent all the desirable qualities of a flower. The plants have good habit, fine dull or glossy leaves. The flowers appear on long, stiff stalks like small rosettes, are exceedingly fragrant and range through a most complete scale of all the soft and distinct shades. The most popular annuals for bedding or pot culture.

505. **DOUBLE GERMAN MIXED**—Large flowering. Packet 10c.

Verbena

506. **EXTRA CHOICE MIXED**—Packet 10c.

Zinnia

The double Zinnia is one of the easiest grown and most showy garden annuals. The plants come quickly from seed and are easily transplanted and make a fine display in a bed or border or among shrubs. Each flower lasts for weeks, and the plants bloom abundantly until destroyed by frost.

398. **ELEGANS DOUBLE STRIPED MIXED**—Packet 10c.

399. **ELEGANS DOUBLE LARGE MIXED**—Packet 10c.

to 12 foot growth. The large, reddish-yellow fruit is warted and roughened, and is attractive in appearance. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

Ornamental Plants

509. **COIX LACHRYMAE** (Job's Tears)—Broad, corn-like leaves and hard, shining pearly seeds; annuals. Packet 5c, ounce 15c.

380. **RICINUS**—(Ornamental Castor Bean)—Fine mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c.

328. **SCARLET RUNNER BEAN**—Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans of excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 10c.

525. **KOCHIA**—Tricophylla. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Summer Cypress or Burning Bush—Forms dense bushes of cypress like appearance. During the summer they remain light green and in early fall they change to carmine. Packet 5c.

DORMANT BULBS

Amaryllis

AMARYLLIS—Very popular for house culture and easily grown by everyone, the chief point being to give the bulbs alternate periods of rest and growth. When the leaves appear give water and plenty of light. After flowers are off and leaves have started to turn yellow, withhold water and put pot away from light. Do not start growth again until bulb shows sign of life itself, which it will do (even when soil is perfectly dry) by pushing out new leaves.

523. **WHITE**—Selected bulbs, each 25c.

524. **JOHNSON**—Has immense trumpet shaped flowers, which measure 6 to 8 inches across, are borne on strong fleshy stalks, and are of rich, deep velvety crimson; each petal having a bright wide stripe, contrasting beautifully with the deep red color. Each 25c.

Begonias

Culture—This beautiful flower gives best results if planted where it will have partial shade from the hot sun during the afternoon. The bulbs should be set about 6 inches apart in well enriched soil. They should be planted about 2 inches deep; requires a minimum amount of water to start off well.

407. **SINGLE WHITE**—Each 7c, 3 for 20c.

408. **SINGLE YELLOW**—Each 7c, 3 for 20c.

409. **SINGLE SCARLET**—Each 7c, 3 for 20c.

410. **SINGLE PINK**—Each 7c, 3 for 20c.

411. **DOUBLE WHITE**—Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

412. **DOUBLE SCARLET**—Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

413. **DOUBLE PINK**—Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

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Caladium

Culture—The ground should be deeply spaded and enriched with well-rotted manure to the depth of 8 to 9 inches. The bulb should be planted about 6 inches below the surface of the ground. Water should be applied regularly but in small quantities until after foliage shows above the ground; then the plant requires plenty of water to produce large leaves. It is not unusual for leaves to measure between 3 and 4 feet long and 14 to 18 inches in width.

ESCULENTUM OR ELEPHANTS EAR—A grand foliage plant, for lawn or garden.

404. BULBS—Size 6 inches in circumference. Each 10c, 2 for 15c. Postage extra 2c each.

405. BULBS—Size 9 inches in circumference. Each 15c, 2 for 25c. Postage extra 3c each.

406. BULBS—Size 12 inches in circumference. Each 20c, 2 for 35c. Postage extra 5c each.

Cannas

Culture—You may use Cannas in a great many ways to secure different effects. If you want to hide a lattice or fence, they may be planted in rows, and bulbs should be set 6 to 8 inches apart, ground should be enriched and the bulbs set 3 to 4 inches deep, as early as the soil becomes warm in the spring. The Orchid Flowered kind of Cannas produce the most beautiful bloom. The flowers are much larger than the ordinary kind. They may be planted in solid beds or used as centers for beds of mixed flowers.

414. FLORENCE VAUGHN—Rich yellow with red spots. 3½ feet.

417. MILWAUKEE—Rich deep maroon, dark-est of the red Cannas. 3½ feet.

418. EGANDALE—Bronze foliage. Strong flower stalks. Color currant red. 4 feet.

419. SOUV. de A. CROZY—The flowers are scarlet crimson bordered with yellow. 4 feet.

420. SECRETAIRE CHABANNE—Distinct and pleasing salmon, very free blooming, 3 feet.

421. MILE. BERAT—Pink, fine quality, 5 feet.

423. BETSY ROSS—Compact, bushy habit. Flowers are large and a beautiful pink.

Above varieties 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen. Postage extra 2c each.

526. THE EXPRESS—2½ feet. Crimson, the very dwarfest of the dwarf cannas. Desirable for borders or edges of beds, each 25c, 3 for 60c, postpaid.

The Newest Canna

527. HUNGARIA—Almost dwarf, of luxuriant growth; leaves bluish green, never burns. Trusses of enormous size, borne well above the foliage. Flowers large with very large petals. Color purest La France pink, with satin sheen. The most delicate pink canna this year. Each 30c, 2 for 50c postpaid.

Orchid Flowered Cannas

422. LOUISIANA—Crimson; extra large flowers 6 feet.

424. ALLEMANIA—Pleasing dark salmon with golden markings.

426. BURBANK—5 foot Orchid. canary-yellow with scarlet spots; beautiful.

The above varieties 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen; postage extra 2c each.

427. KING HUMBERT—Is a cross between the Orchid Flowering and the French or Crozy type, combining the best features of both—the large flowers of one with the free-blooming character of the other; Each 15c, \$1.50 per doz. Postage extra 2c each.

Dahlias

How to Grow and Care for Dahlias.

If possible, plant in an open, sunny situation. Prepare the soil thoroughly by deep digging. Be moderate in the use of both manure and water. Never plant when the soil is wet. Lay the tuber flat on its side and cover it 4 inches deep, pressing the soil firmly on the tuber.

Keep the soil loose and mellow from frequent hoeing, drawing the soil to a slight hillock around the plant.

Tall growing varieties may be kept fairly dwarf by pinching out the tip when the first shoot is 6 inches high. All varieties growing above 4 feet should be tied to stout stakes to hold them in position.

3x3 feet is about the proper distance to plant apart.

Keep all dead flowers trimmed off.

Dahlia blooms keep much better if cut in the evening—about sunset—and the less foliage taken off with the flowers the better for both plant and flower. If green is desired, use some other green of better keeping qualities.

After frost has killed the tops, dig the tubers carefully, remove the soil from the roots, and store away in a box or barrel secure from frost. As a precaution it would be well to cover the tubers so stored with sand, leaves or moss.

All clumps should be divided into several pieces before being reset the following spring.—(Extracts from Wilmore's Dahlia Manual.)

528. PURPLE GEM—Rich royal purple, a first class flower. 4 feet.

529. A. D. LIVONI—Rich pink, evenly formed. A very handsome flower. 3 feet.

530. QUEEN OF THE YELLOWS—Fine, clear yellow. An early and very prolific bloomer. 4 feet.

531. GLORI-DE-LYON—Pure White. The best white Dahlia in cultivation. Round as a ball 3 feet.

532. SNOW—Beautiful clear white, long stem Excellent for cutting. 4 feet.

533. FIRE BALL—The most intense dark red, with long stems. 4 feet.

534. BONA MAZA—An odd Dahlia. White ground, streaked and marbled in a curious manner with bright red. 4 feet.

All the above at one bulb 15c postpaid, dozen \$1.50, postage extra at 20c dozen.

The prices named herein are NET cost at WICHITA. If you desire shipment by mail, add postage at the rate of 8 cents per pound. We pay postage on all ounce and ¼ pound orders.

Dahlias

(Continued)

535. GEN. BULLER—Cardinal with crimson shading. Each petal tipped with pinkish white. Stems long. 3 feet. Each 15c postpaid, dozen \$1.50.

536. CREAM OF THE VALLEY—(Show) Creamy pink, shading to crimson tip. Very large and regular in form. Stems long and erect. 4 feet. Each 25c. \$2.50 dozen.

537. CORONA—(The Carnation Dahlia) A miniature decorative form. Flower double and of purest white. At a little distance it would be pronounced a carnation which it resembles both in size and form. This graceful decorative type will undoubtedly supercede the rounded, formal white pompons. 3 feet, each 50c, \$5.00 dozen.

538. D. M. MOORE—(Show)—A flower of mammoth size, produced in profusion on long, stiff stems. Its color is a deep velvety maroon. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

539. MRS. WINTERS—(Decorative)—This superb white Dahlia is always reliable, always satisfactory. As a white, it has neither a superior nor an equal. 3 feet. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

540. YELLOW DUKE—(Show)—Its petals are beautifully quilled giving it a unique appearance. Color, clear bright yellow. 4 feet. Each 20c, \$2.00 dozen.

541. COUNTRY GIRL—(Cactus)—Base of petals golden yellow, suffused with salmon rose; a bright and pleasant combination of color. Flowers very large and perfect in form. 3½ feet. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

542. CHAS. CLAYTON—(Cactus)—Stem long holding flower well above the foliage. The color is a most intense red. Flowers large in size and are produced freely. 4 feet. Each 35c; \$3.50 dozen.

543. KREIMHILDE—An exquisite pink, shading to white in the center. Undoubtedly the best and most perfect pink Dahlia to date. 4 feet. Each 25c; \$2.50 dozen.

544. PROF. ZACHARIAS—Clear lemon yellow petals, long and straight. Flowers well above the foliage, 3 feet. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

545. UNCLE TOM—Dark Maroon approaching black, fine shaped flower with good stem. 3 feet. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

Lily of Valley

546. LILY OF VALLEY CLUMPS—Will give best results when planted in partial shade or under trees. Each 30c.

Gladioli

Gladioli are easily grown. Any good soil suits them. Plant as soon as all danger from frost is past, about 3 inches deep and 7 or 8 inches apart. By planting at intervals up to July first these beautiful flowers can be had in bloom all through the summer and fall.

431. AMERICA—Spikes 2 to 3 feet long, upon which flowers of good size are well arranged; color soft lavender-pink, almost a tinted white. 10c each. \$7.50 per 100.

432. AUGUSTA—Lovely pure white with blue anthers. Strong, straight spike often having two or three branches. 5c each. \$2.50 per 100.

434. MADAM MONNERET—Delicate rose; late bloomer. First size 5c each. \$2.50 per 100.

433. PRINCEPS—The flowers are 5 to 6 inches broad, the petals are very wide and rounded, well reflexed, forming an almost circular flower. The color is brilliant scarlet crimson, carrying mostly three broad white blotches on the lower petals. Spikes three feet in height produce twelve to fifteen flowers, opening in succession, thus forming continuous bloom for about two weeks. Bulbs each 15c; dozen \$1.65 prepaid.

435. MRS. FRANCES KING—Is a strong grower, vigorous and healthy. The color brilliant flamingo-pink blazed with vermilion-red; is most attractive both in daylight and under artificial light. Its effective flower spike with a good line of reserve buds continually opening and with flowers about 4½ inches across, and five to six flowers well spread out on the spike at the same time, gives for vases, in dining rooms, parlor decorations, etc., an effect not produced by any other Gladiolus. Bulbs each 6c; per dozen 60c postpaid.

436. ROSS BROTHERS ACORN BRAND MIXTURE of Gladioli contains a number of the new varieties, as well as all of the best well known sorts. Bulbs 5c each, \$3.00 per 100.

437. WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES—A splendid mixture. 3c each. \$1.50 per 100

438. PINK AND ROSE SHADES—Choice selection of pink and rose shades. 3c each. \$1.25 per 100.

439. STRIPED AND VARIEGATED—Desirable for bedding. 3c each. \$2.00 per 100.

The Newest Type of Gladioli With Ruffled Petals

440. GLORY—The broadly expanded, wide open flowers, paired by twos, all face in the same direction and they are carried on straight stout stalks, fully 3½ feet. From three to eight of these handsome flowers are open at one time. Each petal is exquisitely ruffled and fluted. The color is a delicate cream pink with the most attractive crimson stripe in the center of each lower petal, the shade of which is unique. The ruffling of the petals in this new strain has attracted much attention. It is claimed, by the grower who worked out this type that later on he will have a wide range of colors in this class. Bulbs each 15c; dozen \$1.65 postpaid.

Orders for 10 bulbs or more, may be figured at the 100 rate.

The prices named herein are NET cost at WICHITA. If you desire shipment by mail, add postage at the rate of 8 cents per pound. We pay postage on all ounce and ¼ pound orders.

ROSS BROTHERS

Hardy Climbing Vines

550. BOSTON IVY—(*Ampelopsis Veitchii*)—Its glossy, ivy leaves overlap each other, and its long, delicate, young shoots stretch up the walls with very rapid growth. The tendrils at nearly every point cling firmly to the smoothest surface of rock or wood. The glossy leaves assume in the autumn the most beautiful tints of scarlet crimson. 2 year roots 25c each; 3 for 65c postpaid.

551. VIRGINIA CREEPER—(*Amelopsis Quinquefolia*)—Luxuriant in growth with handsome foliage turning to bright crimson in the fall. Very hardy vine for climbing old tree trunks, walls or fences. Strong plants, 2 years old, each 25c; dozen \$2.50 purchaser's expense.

552. IPOMOEA-PANDURATA—Rapid growing climber, absolutely hardy thriving in almost any soil. Flowers are abundant, pure white with purple throat, foliage is luxuriant. First size roots 15c each, dozen \$1.50 at purchaser's expense.

553. KUDZU VINE—(or Jack and the Bean Stalk)—In rich soil will grow 60 feet in one season. Starts into growth slowly. Leaves in shape like Lima Beans. Dark green, texture soft and wooly, fine for porches, arbors, old trees, etc. Small roots each 15c; 3 for 40c, postpaid. Large roots each 25c; 3 for 65c, by express at purchaser's expense.

Honeysuckle

554. HECKROTTI—(*Sweet Scented*)—Remarkable for the large size and distinct appearance of its flowers; blooms continually the whole season. Two year old vines at 35c each; 3 for \$1.00, by express at purchaser's expense.

Large Flowering Clematis

555. JACKMANII—This variety with its strong healthy growth, hardy nature, and deep rich velvety-purple flowers, is the most satisfactory of its class. Two year old plants, each 50c; 3 for \$1.25; by express at purchaser's expense.

556. HENRYI—Strong grower, flowers always eight-sepaled, 4 to 6 inches in diameter and pure white; very hardy. Two year old plants each 50c; 3 for \$1.25, by express at purchaser's expense.

557. JAPANESE CLEMATIS—(*Clematis Paniculata*)—The finest small flowered Clematis. A rapid grower, quickly covering trellises, arbors, etc. The flowers are pure white deliciously fragrant and produced in great bunches. It flowers in September, when few other flowers are in bloom. This is the easiest to grow and the most popular of all the small flowered vines. Two year old roots each 30c; 3 for 80c, postpaid.

Wistaria

558. SINENSIS—Long clusters of purple flowers. Two year old plants each 50c by express at purchaser's expense.

559. ALBA—Flowers white in drooping clusters. Two year old plants each 60c by express at purchaser's expense.

Cinnamon Vine

548. CINNAMON VINE—Quick grower with beautiful, glossy heart-shaped leaves and sweet scented flowers. Vines will run 25 to 35 feet in one season. Medium size root each 5c; per dozen 50c, postpaid. Extra large roots, each 10c; 3 for 25c.

Madeira Vine

549. MADEIRA—One of the best and most popular climbers; not for the flower which is insignificant, but for its leaves which are small, dark green and very dense. The vine is of slender growth and will succeed in any location, making best growth however, in a sunny sheltered place. Not hardy and roots should be taken up in the fall. Bulbs each 5c; 3 for 12c; per dozen 40c postpaid. At purchaser's expense 25 for 75c; \$2.50 per 100.

Daffodil

547. PERUVIAN DAFFODIL—(*Ismene Calathina*)—This curious plant throws up its flower spikes as soon as growth commences and before the leaves appear. Flowers are pure white bearing three or four on a stem and they are very fragrant. Treat bulbs same as Gladioli. Bulbs each 30c; 3 for 50c.

Tube Rose

448. ARMSTRONG'S EVER BLOOMING—5c each, 3 bulbs 10c, per dozen 30c. Postage extra 10c per dozen. Single bulbs postpaid.

449. DWARF EXCELSIOR PEARL—5 cents each, 3 for 10 cents, 30 cents per dozen. Postage 1 cent per bulb.

Hardy Lilies

445. AURATUM—Gold Banded—The most beautiful and popular variety of all the lily family. Should be in every garden. Flowers white, dotted crimson, with a clear golden band running through the center of each petal. Very fragrant. Mammoth size bulbs 9 to 11 inches postpaid 35c each; 3 for \$1.00. At purchaser's expense \$1.75 dozen.

447. SPECIOSUM ALBUM—White—Pure white, with beautiful recurved petals, very fragrant. Mammoth bulbs 9 to 11 inches postpaid 40c each. 3 for \$1.10. At purchaser's expense \$3.00 dozen.

446. SPECIOSUM RUBRUM—Crimson Banded—We consider this the most satisfactory of the Speciosum class. Once planted in a favorable location it will last for years. Flowers are white with a deep rosy crimson band on each petal with deeper colored spots between. They are 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Very fragrant. Mammoth Bulbs 9 to 11 inches 35c each; 3 for \$1.00 postpaid. At purchaser's expense \$1.75 dozen.

449. TENUIFOLIUM—(*Siberian Lily*)—One of the very hardest Lilies; flowers vivid scarlet with petals reflexed. Very showy and free flowering. It is easy of cultivation requiring only a well drained sandy soil. Bulbs each 15c; dozen \$1.50.

448. TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO—The well known double Tiger Lily grows from 4 to 6 feet, and bears an immense number of bright orange flowers. Each 12c postpaid. Purchaser's expense \$1.10 dozen.

The prices named herein are NET cost at WICHITA. If you desire shipment by mail, add postage at the rate of 8 cents per pound. We pay postage on all ounce and ½ pound orders.



In this seed book you will find prices on small quantities of Farm and Grass Seeds. Should you require a considerable quantity of any seeds in this department, kindly write us, giving list of your requirements, and we will be pleased to quote you our Lowest Prices for Prompt Delivery. Cotton Seamless Sacks extra at 25c each. Heavy jute sacks, 15c each.

ALFALFA

In some parts of the United States Alfalfa is supposed to be a new plant. Alfalfa was well known to the Romans at the beginning of the first century.

A prominent agriculturist of the time of Julius Caesar recommended Alfalfa to be generally grown throughout the Roman Empire, and their literature relating to agriculture indicates a general use of this wonderful forage crop throughout Italy and adjoining countries.

Since that time, much progress in the growing of Alfalfa has been made in all of the European states, also in South America and in North America. The first authentic record of Alfalfa in the United States dates back to 1853 in California, although some agricultural writers state that it was grown in New York as far back as 1792.

Undoubtedly more reasons exist in this year 1913 A. D. for Alfalfa being grown on every farm, which has land suitable for production of this crop than ever before. The scarcity of other forage, particularly tame hay, has made it necessary to change our agricultural plans.

Prof. Holden, of the Iowa Agricultural College, says: "It is a reflection on the farmer who says he cannot grow Alfalfa on his farm." Alfalfa likes best a loamy, mellow soil with plenty of warmth and good surface drainage; it then extends its roots to the underground water supply and is not dependent upon surface rainfall to make its profitable yields of hay.

Alfalfa hay sold on the market or fed on the farm will return, in net cash per acre year by year, more money than any other forage crop. Some farmers in this part of Kansas say that *Alfalfa* will produce fully 1600 pounds of pork per acre when they pasture hogs. In addition to this production, they cut at least one hay crop on the same ground the same season.

In the Arkansas river valley in Kansas, growers secure 4 and frequently 5 cuttings of hay each season. On the uplands 2 to 3 cuttings and sometimes the fourth. In the older States the upland should produce from 2 to 3 tons of hay to the acre, if proper cultivation of the soil has been done before seeding to Alfalfa.

Some farmers in Ohio have doubled their crop of corn when planted on land that had been sown down to Alfalfa for three years.

The ground on which Alfalfa is to be sown should be plowed and cultivated thoroughly some 2 months before the seed is sown, and after each rainfall harrow again to store moisture; just before sowing the seed, harrow again—and if broadcast, a light harrow or brush drag should be used to cover the seed; care must be used not to cover the seed more deeply than $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Should you want to sow seed in the spring, plow the ground in the late fall or early winter, allow it to lay rough and absorb all the winter moisture; as early as possible in the spring disk and harrow.

Be sure and sow the seed before you plant corn.

August and first half of September give best results for fall sowing. Pound 25c.

Shall appreciate your inquiries for samples and prices on any quantity that you may desire to buy. Please mention quantity wanted, in your inquiry.



Sacks Extra at 25c Each For Cotton Seamless or 15c for Heavy Jutes, in Addition to Price of Seeds

THE CLOVERS

SWEET CLOVER

Alfalfa undoubtedly heads the list of the clover family, but on account of its habits of producing profitable crops year after year, after it has been established in a field, farmers are not willing to plow it up and use it in a general scheme of rotation of crops. Therefore it is necessary to consider other varieties of the clover family and to give proper attention to their value as forage crops and for fertilizing purposes.

No doubt exists in the mind of farmers that rotation of crops is necessary in every part of the United States to protect the soil and to make it produce maximum yields.

It is of the utmost importance that clovers be used in all rotation of crops to secure the proper balance of humus and other constituents needed to keep the soil in perfect balance.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER—Has been most generally used in the eastern and central states for hay and soiling. One pound 30c, by mail 38c.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER—Grows somewhat larger plant than the Medium Red, does well on light, thin land; not so desirable for hay. One pound 40c, by mail 48c.

ALSIKE OR HYBRID CLOVER—Especially valuable for wet, cold, and stiff soils. Seeds are small, and plant a wider area than Red or Mammoth; usually sown 5 or 6 lbs. to the acre. Valuable for sowing with tame grass. One pound 30c, by mail 38c.

WHITE CLOVER—For lawn purposes is very desirable on account of its creeping stems. It spreads rapidly and acts as a binder. Very hardy. In permanent pastures it is of considerable value when used in a grass seed mixture. Crop is extremely short this year. One pound 50c, by mail 58c. 10 lbs. \$4.75, express or freight extra.

CRIMSON CLOVER—Much used in the east and south for fertilizer. But has not proven very profitable in the north. One pound 25c; by mail 33c.

Prices vary somewhat, depending on market conditions. Please write for samples and quotations.

Known in some parts of the country as Bokhara Clover and in other parts as Melilotus Alba. This is undoubtedly the most valuable of the Clovers for fertilizing purposes, because the nitrogen gathering ability of the bacteria which inhabit its roots is equalled only by that of the bacteria of Alfalfa.

This is a biennial and should two crops of hay be cut each year for a two year period, the plant will have been destroyed. One hay cutting may be made each season and the field may be pastured the balance of the season, care being taken to permit sufficient seed to mature to reseed the field.

In the so-called "worn out clay lands" of Kentucky and other southern states, Sweet Clover has renovated the land to such an extent that after two years growth, and the last top growth plowed under, the land will produce full crops of Tobacco, Corn and Wheat.

Cattle and other farm animals eat the forage eagerly after they have become accustomed to it.

As a fertilizer plant, it is hard to find its equal anywhere. Just imagine a growth from 6 to 8 feet high and so dense a man can scarcely crawl through it, being left on the land to enrich it and stop washing and leaching, and to be followed the next season by a growth of seed plants that will form a dense sod and grow to the height of two to three feet and this process repeated year after year. Then add to this the fact that this plant unquestionably attracts to the soil more than double the amount of nitrogen that Red Clover will under the most favorable conditions. Can you then wonder that the land is so rapidly improved? The plant is of such great value that no owner of thin land can afford to overlook or neglect to start it at once.

One acre of land that will produce good crops is worth three of unfertile land. Then sow Sweet Clover and raise big crops, and at the same time increase the fertility of your land so its value will be greater from year to year.

Two varieties of Sweet Clover are well known in the central west. The White Bloom, and Yellow Bloom.

WHITE BLOOM SWEET CLOVER—Will make a forage growth of 5 to 7 feet under ordinary conditions; just think what it will do for the fertility of the land to turn under such a top growth. One pound 25c; by mail 33c.

YELLOW BLOOM SWEET CLOVER—Usually makes a hay growth of 30 to 42 inches in height. The hay is finer in quality and contains fewer coarse stems than the White Bloom. One pound 25c, by mail 33c.

We are experiencing a very heavy demand for the Sweet Clovers and are making every effort possible to secure sufficient quantity of seed to supply the demand during 1913.

If you decide to sow Sweet Clover during the year 1913, please correspond with us early in the season, so that we may be certain of serving you in a satisfactory manner.



COW PEAS

Should be sown on every farm to renew the fertility of the soil and increase forage production that is eagerly sought by every animal on the farm.

COW PEAS—Have been grown in the Southern and Southwestern States for more than one hundred and fifty years; George Washington and Thomas Jefferson recommended them as a useful crop to planters and farmers. Ever since that time farmers of the Southern States have planted Cow Peas continuously to secure a valuable hay crop and at the same time renew the nitrogen in the soil of their land. Next to Alfalfa, Cow Peas have the ability to take air out of the atmosphere directly through the leaves of the plant and thence to the soil, in the form of nitrogen, by means of bacteria that work on the roots of the Cow Peas.

In heavy clay soils the root growth of Cow Peas is not as extensive the first season, but if after the following crop is taken off the ground, Cow Peas are sown on the same land a vast difference of character of the soil will be noticed the second year. The root growth of Cow Peas is the most extensive in sandy soils.

PREPARATION AND SOWING—Should not be planted until ground is warm. The Stock Pea requires a great deal of nourishment while growing, and if not obtained near the surface, will send its roots down until they reach it, hence it is advisable to plow deeply and thoroughly before sowing them.

The vines should be cut for hay when the first pods turn yellow and before the first leaves begin to fall. As much foliage can be produced from Cow Peas in 80 days as Red Clover will yield in 8 months. They are well adapted for sowing as a catch crop.

The ground should be well pulverized and level, as then not much soil will be mixed with the hay when cutting. They can be sown broadcast, or drilled 8 to 10 inches apart using 60 to 90 pounds to the acre; the thicker they are sown, the finer the hay will be. They should be sown thickly on rich land, and not so thickly on poor land. The hay of Stock Peas is especially rich in that most valuable of all nutritive food substance, protein.

FERTILIZER VALUE

The Cow Pea has a power more than any other leguminous crop to extract nitrogen from the air and store it in the vines and roots, so that even when the crop is cut off the land is enriched and its condition improved. The roots extend into the soil about like clover and this furnishes a way for the rain and the atmosphere to penetrate.

WHIPPOORWILL—Very valuable kind, growth medium producing large quantities of well-filled pods, which are very long. The plant makes excellent forage for cattle and hogs. Per pound 5c, per 100 pounds, market price.

NEW ERA is a dwarf variety, nearly a bluish mottled color, has practically the same habits as the Speckled Whippoorwill, about 10 days earlier in maturing. Pound 5c. Postage extra 8c per lb.

NEW REVENUE PEA is much superior to the Black Eye Pea, Lady or Rice Pea which are extensively grown for table use. It is early, productive and an extremely rank grower; the green peas are fine as snap beans and delicious when hulled and used while green as Lima Beans. The Peas are ready for use in 70 to 75 days after planting. Pound 10c. Postage extra 8c per pound.

BLACK—This variety, while a little later than Whippoorwill, produces a larger growth of vine, It also produces a heavy yield of peas. Per pound 5c, per 100 pounds, market price.

CLAY—A various colored Pea, similar in character to the Whippoorwill, but is of much taller growth, making larger yield of hay. Per pound 5c, per 100 pounds, market price.

CANADA FIELD PEA—The foliage and habit of growth is quite similar to the Garden Peas. It is sometimes grown alone, but the most satisfactory results are secured by using with oats, rye or barley. It is a good feed, either green or dry for cattle. Sow 60 to 90 pounds of seed to the acre. Per pound 5c, per 100 pounds, market price.

Sacks Extra at 25c Each For Cotton Seamless or 10c for Heavy Jutes, in Addition to Price of Seeds

SEED CORN

Corn grown in southern Kansas contains high vitality because the climate is favorable to thorough maturity.

We hope to secure Seed Corn of some other varieties—therefore shall appreciate your inquiries for the variety you prefer.

If you can make two selections—and give us permission to ship either variety—it will probably save delay in filling your order.

Speckled Beauty has again proven itself strong in vitality and matured good crops last year in districts where other medium late crops failed to make average crop.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—(75 days)—An exceptionally early yellow corn, with very small, red cob. The ears are cylindrical, well filled with 12 to 18 rows of light yellow kernels, very deep and thick for such an early variety. The ears average 6 to 8 inches long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches in circumference, and weigh 9 to 12 ounces each. The grains are not flinty. Shelled, price \$2.25 per bushel of 56 pounds.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER—(100 days)—A large early, yellow corn, ears range from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 inches long and from 6 to 7 inches in circumference and weigh from 12 to 16 ounces. Ears quite uniform in size and shape, kernels deep and of golden-yellow. Stalks about 8 feet high and furnish large quantities of excellent fodder. *A very desirable variety for early planting.* Shelled, price \$1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.

IMPROVED LEAMING—(100 days)—A rich deep golden color; slightly tapering ears well filled at the butt and tip. The ears range from 8 to 10 inches long, and from 7 to 8 inches in circumference, weighing 12 to 17 ounces each. Each ear has 16 to 24 rows of kernels which are broad, deep and thick. Shelled, \$1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.

REID'S YELLOW DENT—(110 days)—This is the standard variety in many of the corn-growing districts of the central West. Ears average 9 to 10 inches long. Tapering slightly toward tip, from 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, contains 16 to 22 rows and are remarkably uniform in size and shape, weigh 12 to 16 ounces. Kernels light-yellow, deeply dented and well placed on a small red cob. Usually matures in 110 to 115 days. A heavy yielder with very small percentage of nubbins. Shelled, price \$1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.

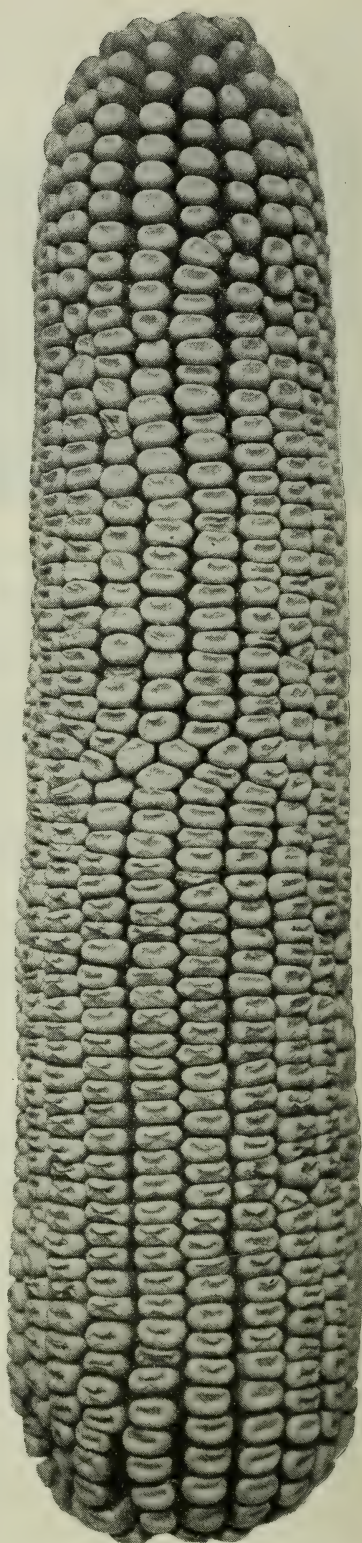
GOLDEN BEAUTY—(110 days)—The ears are cylindrical in form; tapering slightly, well filled from butt to tip with 10 to 14 straight rows of bright, golden yellow kernels; remarkable in size, quite deep and almost as wide as they are deep, well set on a red cob. The ears average 9 to 11 inches long, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and weigh 12 to 16 ounces each. Shelled, price \$1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.

IMPROVED YELLOW DENT—(100 days)—The stalks range from 7 to 9 feet in height, well supplied with foliage. One of the earliest yellow dent varieties, ripening in 90 to 100 days; the ears average 7 to 10 inches long, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, weigh 10 to 14 ounces each. The ears contain 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels, of orange-yellow color, set on a small, red cob. Shelled, price \$1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.

LEGAL TENDER—(110 days)—One of the best main crop yellow dents. Ears 10 to 12 inches long and from 7 to 8 inches in circumference, weighing 14 to 17 ounces each. Each ear contains 16 to 22 rows of deep, thick, orange-yellow kernels with a lighter yellow cap. Medium size red cob with medium ear shank. Shelled price, \$1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.

White Varieties

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE DENT—(105 days)—The shape of the ears is cylindrical to within 2 inches of the tip, then slightly tapering; white kernels and cob. Kernels uniform and wedge-shape, ears averaging about 10 inches in length, circumference $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches, very little space between rows and makes a very high per cent of shelled corn. Shelled, price \$1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.



Improved Yellow Dent

SEED CORN

(CONTINUED)

SILVER KING—(105 days)—A white corn with white cob. Ears range 8 to 11 inches long, and 7 to 8 inches in circumference, weighing 12 to 16 ounces. Each ear has 16 to 20 rows of kernels. The kernel is broad and deep. The stalks are rather short and heavy. Shelled, price \$1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE—(110 days)—The ears are cylindrical in form, tapering somewhat, well filled from butt to tip with 12 to 20 rows of deep, thick kernels, white cob. Ears range in length from 9 to 12 inches, average 7 to 8 inches in circumference. Shelled, price \$1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—(100 days)—The stalks grow high, from 11 to 15 feet, with considerable foliage on upper half of stalk. The stalk is very heavy, to the ears, which usually grow about 4 feet below the tassel; fully two-thirds of the stalks will produce 2 ears each. The ears average 7 to 11 inches in length, 7 to 8 inches in circumference, with 14 to 18 rows of deep, thick, white kernels, closely set on small white cob. This corn should not be planted before the 5th of June in this latitude. Shelled, price \$1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.

WHITE PEARL—(105 days)—Stalks grow to height of 8 to 10 feet and ears about 3 to 5 feet from the ground, quite early, matures in 100 to 110 days. Ears average 8 to 10 inches, tapering slightly towards tip, from 6 to 8 inches in circumference, contain 14 to 22 rows of uniform kernels, white, medium indented, well placed on the cob. Shelled, price \$1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.

Mixed Varieties

SPECKLED BEAUTY—(120 days)—The color is speckled red and yellow, sometimes a red ear, and frequently a yellow one. The breeding has produced a uniformly large cylindrical ear, well filled at the butt and tip. The ears range 9 to 11 inches long, and 7½ to 8 inches in circumference, weighing 14 to 18 ounces each. Each ear has 16 to 20 rows of broad, deep, thick kernels. The kernels are set on a red cob of medium size, with rather large shank. The stalks range 9 to 12 feet in height, are rather heavy, furnishing abundant foliage for fodder. Will mature in about 120 days. Hot winds and drouth do not affect it as seriously as some other varieties. Shelled, price \$1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.

BLOODY BUTCHER—(120 days)—This productive, largekerneled corn matures in about 120 days from planting. The ear tapers slightly, is well formed, and averages 9 to 11 inches long, 7½ to 8 inches in circumference, and weighs 14 to 18 ounces each. The ears contain 14 to 18 rows of beautiful dark-red kernels, capped slightly with yellow, of large size and deep; set closely on a red cob of medium to large size, with a well developed ear shank. It is a good drouth resister. Shelled, price \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.

Pop Corn

The demand is increasing each year, and farmers will find it profitable to plant from 5 to 10 acres. It should be planted as early as possible to insure a good yield of marketable corn. Select a field some distance from field corn to keep it from mixing.

MAPLEDALE—The most prolific Pop Corn in cultivation. The ears are often 8 to 10 inches long, well filled with bright, handsome, smooth, white grains. Pound 10c.

WHITE PEARL—The ears are 5 to 6 inches in length, well filled to end with small, round, white grains. Pound 10c.

MONARCH WHITE RICE—This is an improved variety of the old White Rice; more productive, better quality. Pound 10c.

QUEENS GOLDEN—Kernels very large, of a golden-yellow color, pops perfectly white, a single kernel will expand to about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Price per pound 10c. Ask for price on larger quantity. Postage extra 8c per pound.

Speckled Beauty

ROSS BROTHERS

GRASS SEEDS

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass

Grows two to three feet high, but never in large tufts like Orchard Grass. One of the earliest and most nutritious and productive grasses. Is especially suitable for permanent pastures; thrives well in any soil, but to best advantage on a moist soil. Makes good hay. It succeeds well even on poor soil, as its roots penetrate the earth ten to twelve inches. It is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather. It is one of the hardiest of the grasses; yields an abundant crop of seed. Is deserving of more attention than it has received. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Pound 20c, by mail 28c.

Orchard Grass

This grass stands the drouth, and grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground; produces large crops of hay and affords excellent pasture for stock. 14 pounds to the bushel. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Pound 20c, by mail 28c.

Bermuda Grass

Very fine for binding loose and dry soils. The habits of this grass is to set roots at each joint that touches the ground, thereby forming a complete sod. Furnishes excellent pasture. *Is decidedly a summer grass*, as it does not start off until ground is thoroughly warm in the spring, and turns to a buff color after killing frost in the fall. We believe this grass will help solve the pasture question during the hot, dry summer months. Sow during May, June or July. Also valuable in some sections as a lawn grass. Sow 3 to 5 pounds to the acre. Pound \$1.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass

The old standard grass for pasture and lawns. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre for meadow; for lawns 100 to 140 pounds per acre. Pound 25c, by mail 28c.

Timothy

As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably not surpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Sow 10 to 15 pounds to the acre. Pound 20c, by mail 28c.

Red Top

It is a valuable addition to sow with other grasses, Alfalfa or Clover, to form a close sod. For pasturing sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. Pound 20c, by mail 28c.

Bromus Inermis

Makes a quick strong growth, providing good pasturage. It sprouts out into fresh growth very quickly after being mown. It is a good grass for hot, dry regions and dry soils. 14 pounds to the bushel. Sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. Pound 20c, by mail 28c.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

A valuable pasture grass on account of its early and luxuriant growth. Is especially adapted for rather dry, light soils. Sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. Pound 20c, by mail 28c.

As market prices on grass seeds fluctuate Will Quote upon Receipt of Inquiry, Please state Quantity you Want.

TREE SEEDS

We carry a few varieties of Tree Seeds in stock. Prices on small quantities are listed herein. *Should you require a quantity of 20 pounds or more of one variety, please write for special prices.* Cultural directions will be furnished without cost, upon request.

HARDY CATALPA—It is exceedingly rapid in growth. Its adaptation to almost all soils and situations, its wide range of latitude extending from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico; its great success on the Western prairies, and the ease and certainty with which it is transplanted, its strong vitality and freedom from disease and insects, the value of its timber, the imperishable nature of the wood, and its use for posts and other purposes, all point to the Catalpa Speciosa as the tree to plant. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, pound \$2.00.

BLACK LOCUST—This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard, durable timber. It is

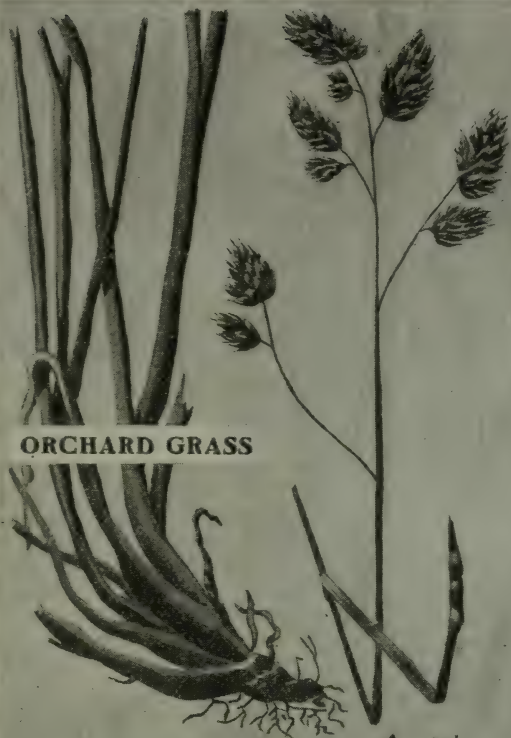
hardy and succeeds well in the West and Southwest. Ounce 10c, pound 50c.

HONEY LOCUST—A large and handsome tree; trunk and branches are generally beset with long, formidable thorns, on which account it has been employed as a hedge plant. The wood is heavy and affords excellent fuel, but is not considered durable as timber. Ounce 10c, pound 50c.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—Said to be the most valuable variety for our climate. If kept in dwarf form will make a fine hedge. The tree makes good fence posts after five year growth. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, pound \$2.50.


OSAGE ORANGE—A native of Texas but has been generally introduced over the country from its extensive employment as a hedge plant. Ounce 10c, pound 50c.

Sacks Extra at 25c Each for Cotton Seamless or 15c for Heavy Jutes, in Addition to Price of Seeds




ORCHARD GRASS

A detailed botanical illustration of Orchard Grass. It shows a cluster of long, narrow leaves at the base. A single upright stem rises from the center, bearing several small, dense, rounded seed heads (panicles) at the top. The roots are shown as a fibrous network at the base of the leaves.



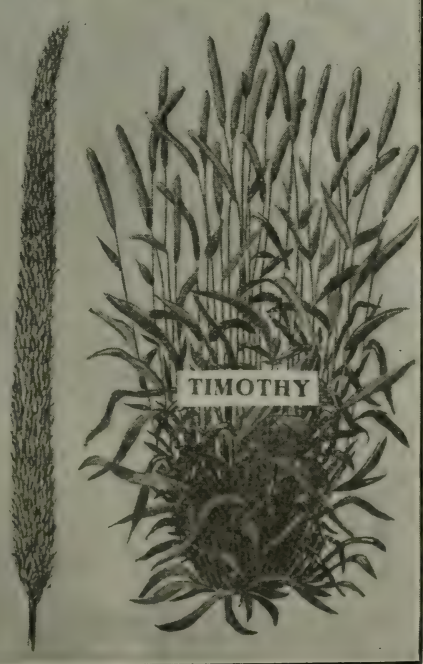
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

A detailed botanical illustration of Kentucky Blue Grass. It features a dense clump of long, narrow leaves. A single upright stem rises from the center, bearing a large, branched panicle with many small, pointed seed heads. The roots are shown as a fibrous network at the base of the leaves.



MEADOW FESCUE

A detailed botanical illustration of Meadow Fescue. It shows a cluster of long, narrow leaves. A single upright stem rises from the center, bearing a large, branched panicle with many small, pointed seed heads. The roots are shown as a fibrous network at the base of the leaves.



TIMOTHY

A detailed botanical illustration of Timothy. It shows a dense clump of long, narrow leaves. A single upright stem rises from the center, bearing a large, branched panicle with many small, pointed seed heads. The roots are shown as a fibrous network at the base of the leaves.

KAFIR CORN

Kafir Corn belongs to the non-saccharine group of Sorghums; the plant is short jointed and leafy. It is the greatest dry weather resisting crop that can be grown. When dry weather comes it does not die, but simply stops growing until rain comes again, and then continues its growth. It will produce a large crop of grain, and the fodder is superior to corn fodder, as it remains green until after the seed is ripe. For grain the seed should be planted in rows cultivated like corn. This will require about 5 pounds per acre. For fodder 1 to 2 bushels should be sown, and the crop cut for hay when the seed is in the dough.

WHITE KAFIR CORN—The stalks grow from 4 to 5 feet high, making a straight upright plant. It has a strong stem with large leaves and the stalks keep green until after the seed has ripened; they make excellent fodder either green or cured, being brittle and tender, and is highly relished by cattle and horses. For grain crop, sow in rows 3 feet apart, about 5 pounds to the acre. Price per pound 5c. Ask for price on larger quantity.

RED KAFIR CORN—The growth is taller than the white, stalks are more slender and juicy. The heads are long, compact and grow erect, frequently measuring from 1½ to 2 feet. The seed is red, somewhat smaller than that of the White, hard and brittle. Produces a good yield on poor land. Ripens a few days earlier than the White variety. Price per pound 5c. Ask for price on larger quantity.

Milo Maize

Grows 8 to 10 feet high. It also sends out shoots from the joints. Seed heads grow to a large size, often weighing three-quarters of a pound when ripe. On account of its branching habits it should be planted in rows 4 feet or more apart, and 2 feet apart in the row. Pound 5c. Ask for price on larger quantity.

DWARF MILO—Grows from 30 inches to 48 inches according to soil and moisture conditions. This seed is from a selection extending over the past 6 years, and is much earlier in maturing than the older type of Milo. Price 10c per pound. Postage 8c per pound. Ask for prices on larger quantity.

Sugar Cane or Sorghum

Sorghum as a hay crop, can be grown with less expense, and will yield a larger crop than any other foliage plant. It will yield many tons per acre, which when properly cured makes an excellent feed for cattle and horses. If intended for hay, the seed should be sown thickly; broad cast 1½ to 3 bushels per acre; if in drills 1 to 2 bushels will be required. Cut when the seed is in the dough. When sown as a crop for seed, sow in drills 3 feet apart, 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

RED TOP or SUMAC CANE SEED is smaller than that of Orange or Amber. Very sweet, small stalks, plenty of foliage. Pound 5c. Postage 8c per pound.

EARLY AMBER—It is the earliest variety; rich in sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota. Per pound 5c.

EARLY ORANGE—Ten days later than Early Amber, of strong, even growth; popular in the "Corn Belt." Pound 5c. Write for price on larger quantities.

BROOM CORN

Has proven to be a profitable crop in the South-west. One acre will produce from 500 to 700 lbs. of brush and from 15 to 25 bushels of seed per acre. It requires about the same kind of soil and same cultivation as Kafir Corn. Plant in drills 3½ feet apart, and 14 to 20 inches apart in the rows.

STANDARD EVERGREEN—This variety of Broom Corn grows 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well and is free from crooked brush; the fibre is long and fine. Is a strictly green variety of brush. It is necessary to cut or break Standard Evergreen Corn. Broom manufacturers will pay at least 50 per cent higher price for it than for any other of the large brush kinds. Pound 10c. Postage extra 8c per lb.

MAMMOTH DWARF—Also known as Oklahoma Dwarf, Evergreen Dwarf and Standard Dwarf—is of robust vigorous growth, height 5 ft. Long fibered brush, that may be pulled instead of cutting; not quite as desirable as the Standard Evergreen. Pound 10c. Postage extra 8c per lb.

JAPANESE DWARF—This is the earliest broom corn, matures in about 75 days. Can be planted after wheat, thus securing two crops from the same land in one year. Short fibered brush used for making whisks. Pound 10c. Postage 8c per lb. Ask for price in larger quantity.

Shallu

SHALLU—A non-saccharine sorghum from India where it is extensively cultivated under the name of "Shallu." It is also known under the name of California Rice, California Wheat and Egyptian Wheat.

The seed should be sown in rows not less than 3 feet apart and 3 to 5 pounds of seed per acre will give good stand. If wanted for fodder, sow ½ to 1 bushel either broad-cast or in drills. Price 10c per pound. Ask for quantity price.

Dwarf Essex Rape

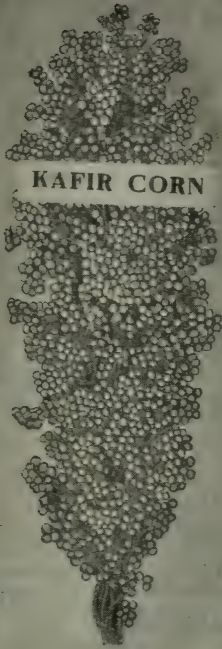
The foliage of this plant resembles Rutabaga tops and is especially valuable for pasturing hogs during the summer months. Also for sheep pasture during the fall months; it is advisable to sow at intervals of 3 or 4 weeks, thus securing pasture throughout the summer and fall months. The seed may be sown at any time from early spring until end of August. Sow 5 to 7 pounds to acre broadcast and harrow lightly. Price 10c per pound. Ask for quantity price.

Sand Vetch

Sand or Winter Vetch succeeds and produces good crops on poor, sandy soil as well as on good land; grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. It is perfectly hardy, remaining green late into the winter. Can be sown in the spring mixed with Oats or Barley, or during August or September with Rye, which serves as a support for the plants. Every farm should have at least a small field of it. Sow 25 or 30 pounds to the acre, with ½ bushel Rye, or 1 bushel Barley or Oats. Pound 20c. Ask for price in quantity.

Postage extra on all Seeds at 8c per pound.

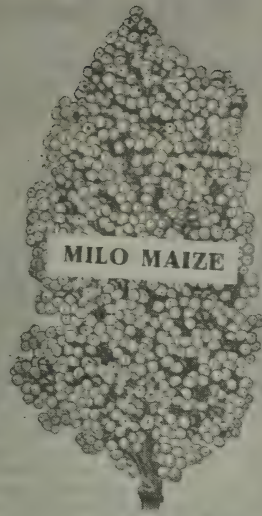
Sacks Extra at 25c Each for Cotton Seamless or 15c for Heavy Jutes, in Addition to Price of Seeds



KAFIR CORN



OATS



MILO MAIZE



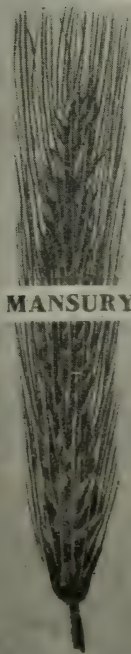
COW PEAS
Whippoorwill



DWARF ESSEX
RAPE



BUCKWHEAT



MANSURY



SPELTZ

ROSS BROTHERS

Millet Seed

GERMAN—This is a favorite variety, for planting in good land to produce a large crop of hay or forage during the summer months. 50 pounds to the bushel. Sow 40 to 50 pounds to the acre. Per pound 5c. Per 100 pounds *ask for price*.

COMMON MILLET—Annual grass. Relished by all kinds of stock. Makes good hay. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to acre. Per pound 5c. Per 100 pounds, *ask for price*.

SIBERIAN—Very productive forage plant; two weeks ahead of the large German, has finer hay. Requires much less seed to plant an acre. Pound 5c. Per 100 pounds, *ask for price*.

JAPANESE MILLET or "**BILLION DOLLAR GRASS**"—It is of recent introduction and great claims are made of its value as a forage plant. Pound 5c. Per 100 pounds, *ask for price*.

PEARL MILLET or **PENCILARIA**—Sow in drills 4 feet apart and cultivate like corn. The plants attain the height of 8 to 10 feet with slender stalks and long, slender bladed leaves. Pound 20c. Postage extra on Farm Seeds at 8c per pound

Castor Beans

Will do well on good corn land. One bushel will plant 15 acres. Per pound 10c. Price on larger quantities on application.

Flax

Is a profitable crop in some parts of Kansas. Sow three-quarter bushels to the acre. Market price variable. Write us for quotations.

Sunflower Seed

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—Very large Heads, often 15 to 20 inches in diameter, high feeding value for poultry, as it is cheaply grown and an excellent food to increase egg production. It is being more generally planted where its feeding value is understood. Can be sown any time from early spring until July. Plant 3 pounds of seed per acre in drills the same as corn. Pound 10c.

Canary Seed

Requires about the same cultivation as Wheat, easily grown; sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. Per pound 10c.

Buckwheat

JAPANESE—This variety has been grown here with good results. It is early and very productive; the kernels are larger than any other variety of Buckwheat, of a rich, dark-brown color. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel seed to the acre. Per pound 5c. Price variable. Write for quantity prices.

Hemp Seed

This crop should receive more attention. The fibre is in demand on the eastern markets and the seed can be readily marketed. Per pound 10c.

Barley

MANSURY—It is an early six rowed variety with strong, bright straw. Bearing long, well-filled heads of plump grain; ripens medium early. Sow two bushels to the acre. Market price variable.

Winter Emmer

The most promising feeding grain for the Western States that has been tried since the introduction of Kafir Corn. It is drought resistant, and will make a crop in a wet season. The grain is especially valuable for cattle and horses. Market price variable. Write for prices.

Seed Oats

RED TEXAS—Largely grown in this state; it is a heavy yielder and sure cropper; makes a very heavy grain. Will quote prices upon receipt of inquiry.

Seed Rye

We will be pleased to quote prices during months of July and August.

Winter Wheat

We will have a choice lot of seed wheat to offer during the autumn months. Varieties we will offer are all first-class.

The price of farm seeds fluctuates during the season—will quote prices on receipt of inquiry.

We Sell Helmet Brand Fertilizers



Helmet
Brand

Figure with us now for Fertilizers to be used on Oats, Corn, Vegetables, and Grass in the spring, and in June or July correspond with us for Fertilizer to be used on Wheat in the fall.

We believe in the judicious use of barn-yard manure and green crops plowed under to supply humus.

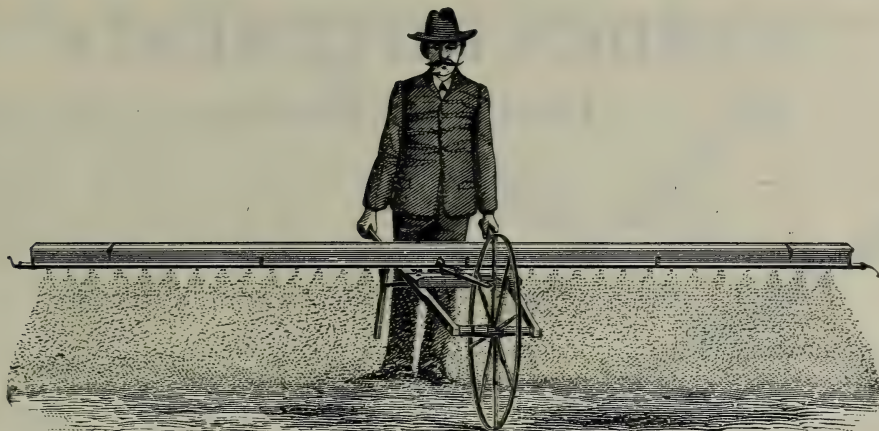
LAWN and GARDEN FERTILIZER—Lawn Grass is a heavy feeder; will not thrive and hold its beautiful dark-green color and velvety appearance unless it is suitably fed. Price per pound 5 cents, per 100 pound drum \$3.00.

We also sell Helmet Brand Corn Fertilizers, Wheat Fertilizers, Fertilizers for Potatoes, Cabbage, Tomatoes and other garden crops. Shall be pleased to send you pamphlet giving information, upon receipt of your request.

GROUND LIMESTONE—Has proven beneficial to the soils of different states and especially for some crops. If interested ask us for price, and information about applying it to land.

PHOSPHATE ROCK—In some form, supplies to the land in the quickest way to replace *phosphorus*. If interested ask us for more information.

Sacks Extra at 25c Each for Cotton Seamless or 15c for Heavy Jutes, in Addition to Price of Seeds



Thompson's Wheelbarrow Seeder

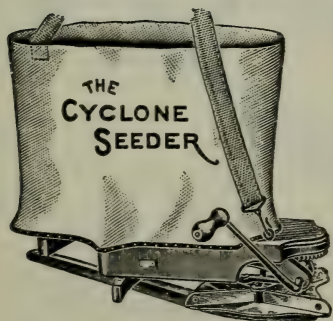
For all sections of the country where winds prevail, there is no Grass Seeder that will equal this machine for an even, accurate job of seeding. Any body can use it. The quantity sown per acre can be instantly changed by slipping a pin from one hole to another. It has an index to show the amount of seed the machine sows per acre. This seeder runs very easily, is not complicated, weighs all complete ready for work, 45 to 50 pounds. Seeds can be sown mixed or separate, any quantity per acre desired, 30 to 40 acres per day.

THE NO. 6 SEEDER is made for sowing all small seeds like Alfalfa, Timothy, Millet and Clover.

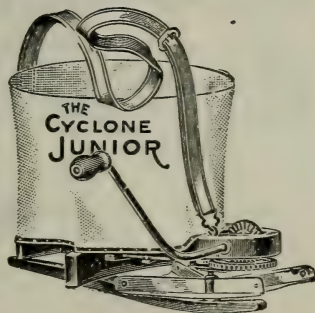
14-ft. Hopper.....	\$8.50
16-ft. Hopper.....	9.00

THE NO. 5 has a double hopper and sows all small seed like Clover, Timothy, Millet, Alfalfa, also all chaffy seeds like Red Top, Orchard Grass and Clean Blue Grass. Hopper 14-ft. long, \$11.00

The Cyclone Seed Sower



It is the greatest labor and seed saving invention of the age. The working principles are a novelty of simplicity, the result of more than twenty-five years of careful study. It is so simple in construction and perfect in operation that even a boy can operate it. It will sow Alfalfa, Timothy, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Hungarian, Red-top, Turnip, Millet, Kafir, Cane, Cotton, and all other grains and Seeds perfectly even, any desired amount per acre, and from thirty to sixty acres a day. Full instructions and directions on every machine. Price \$1.50.



THE CYCLONE JR. SEED SOWER—Embodies all the principal features for even distribution of seeds, as found in our time-tested Cyclone Seeder. It is, however, built on slightly different principles. High in Value, Low in price. Each \$1.25.

“W. & B.” Lawn Mowers

Plain bearings from \$4.00 to \$9.50 each. Ball bearings from \$4.50 to \$10.00 each. Will supply specifications and prices upon receipt of inquiry.

ROSS BROTHERS

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

Diamond Garden Cultivator



Our "Diamond" Double Wheel Garden Cultivators have the advantage over single cultivators of being able to work both sides of a row at once. Our patented opening and closing device permits the operator to set his machine in an instant to any desired width. The controlling lever is placed between the handles, near the top, and by simply moving to the right or left the tool is set just where wanted. This cultivator can also be used the same as the single wheel cultivator for working between the rows where the plants are too tall to be straddled, and therefore combines the advantages of both the single and double wheel. It is made with six reversible

points, with hoeing attachment or weed cutters right and left hand plows and leaf guards or vine lifters. In working both sides of the row the guards are on the inside of the wheels, but can be changed to the outside when working between rows.

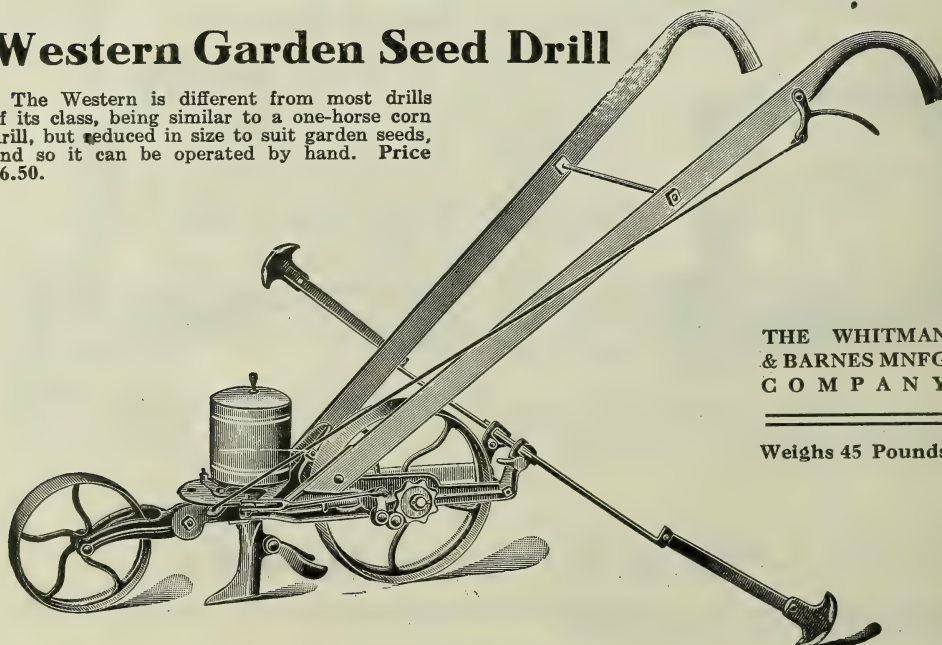
Double Wheel Cultivator—W. & B. Mfg. Co.

The handles can easily be adjusted by simply loosening one bolt. With the proper attachments it can be used for hilling, furrowing or covering. It is made of first-class material, and is the most perfect tool of its kind on the market. Price \$4.50. Rakes extra 35c.

DIAMOND GARDEN CULTIVATOR—Our "Diamond" Single Wheel Garden Cultivator has an entirely new arrangement of frame, which is neat, strong and compact. This cultivator is equipped with five reversible points, hoeing attachments or weed cutters, rakes, and right and left hand plows. The hoeing attachments or weed cutters, can be arranged to hoe in or out, or to and from plants, and can be set at any angle the operator may desire. In using this tool as a cultivator, one or more teeth may be used as the different work may require. Price \$3.75; Rakes extra 35c.

Western Garden Seed Drill

The Western is different from most drills of its class, being similar to a one-horse corn drill, but reduced in size to suit garden seeds, and so it can be operated by hand. Price \$6.50.



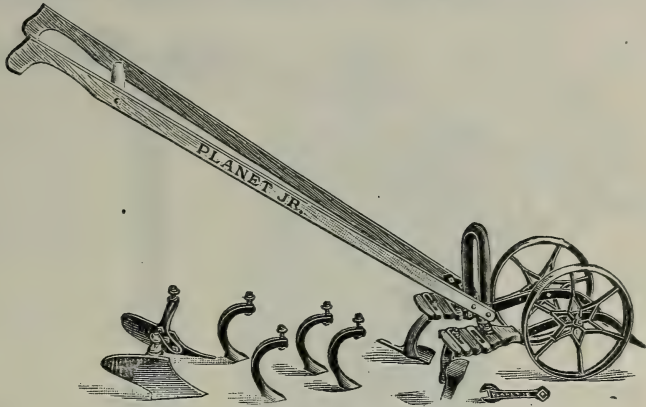
**THE WHITMAN
& BARNES MFG
COMPANY**

Weights 45 Pounds

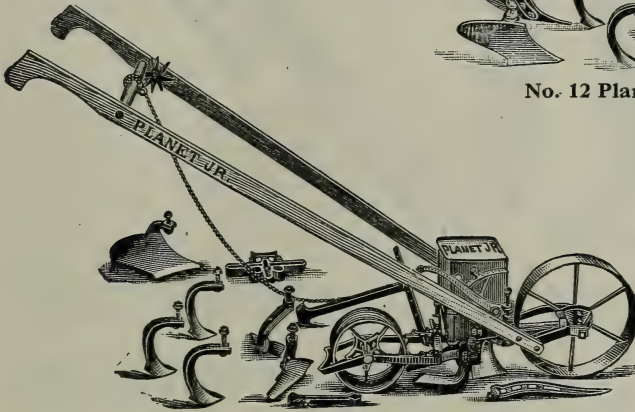
Planet Jr. Garden and Farm Implements

No. 12, Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe—Price, with attachments as in cut, \$7.00. Packed weight 32 pounds.

- 1 pair of 6 inch hoes.
- 2 pair of hollow steel cultivator teeth.
- 1 pair of plows.
- 1 pair of leaf lifters.



No. 12 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe.

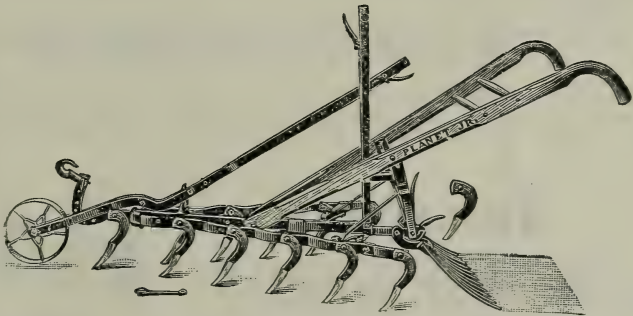


No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

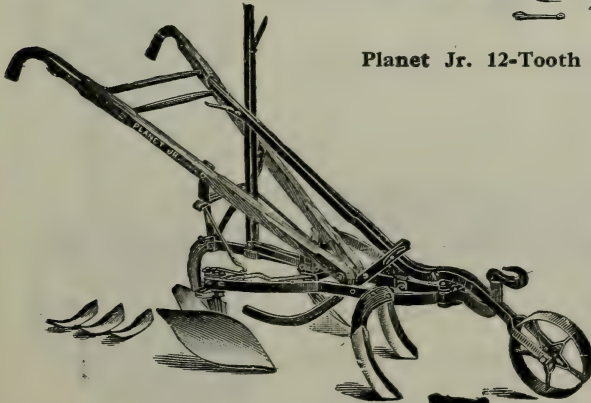
No. 4, Planet Jr.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price, complete, \$11.00. As a Seeder only, \$9.00. Steel Driving Wheel.

Weight complete, 53 pounds; hopper holds 2½ quarts. Equipment: 1 pair of 4½ inch hoes. 3 cultivator teeth. 1 garden plow. 1 leaf guard.

Planet Jr. 12 Tooth Harrow—Cultivator and Pulverizer. Complete (with lever wheel and pulverizer) \$9.00. With lever wheel, \$7.40. Price, plain \$6.20. Packed, weight, complete, 73 lbs.



Planet Jr. 12-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer.



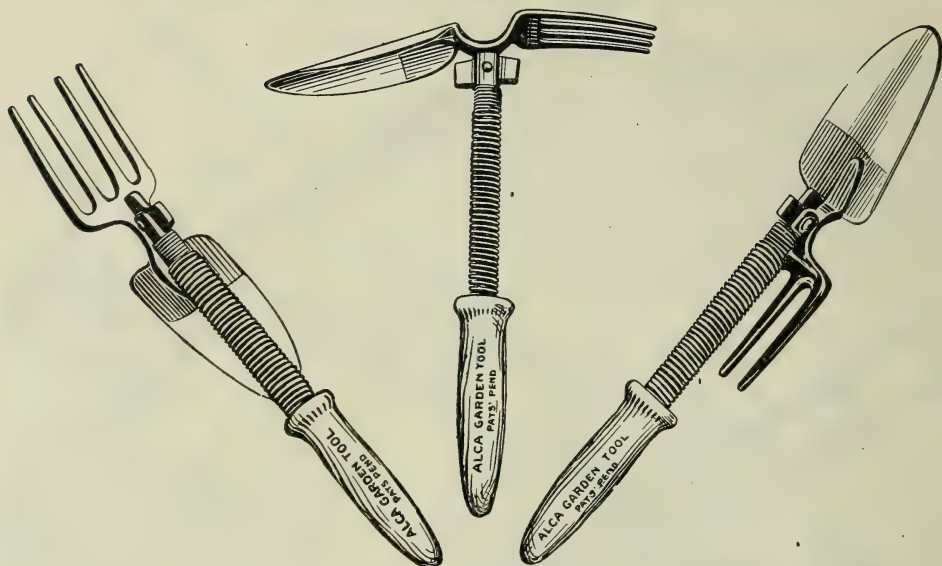
No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator—Price, with attachments as shown in cut, \$9.00. Packed, weight 82 pounds. Equipment: 4 three inch plates. 1 four inch plate. 2 side hoes. 1 seven inch shovel.

Illustration shows attachments set for plowing towards the row and hilling.

Planet Jr. general catalog will be mailed if wanted.

The Alca Garden Tool



The Alca Garden Tool is extremely simple in operation. The change from one tool to another is made instantly. It can be used all day long without the hands or arms of the user becoming tired, as is so often the case when using short-handled garden tools.

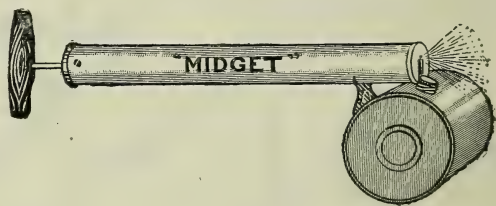
Think of the convenience in possessing and using the Alca Garden Tool. If the hoe is wanted it is right in hand, if the trowel is needed—click—and it is brought into play. If a hole is wanted in which to place a plant or shrub, use the handle or the “dibber.” There is no loss of time—no leaving of tools behind or misplacing them—the five tools of the Alca Garden Tool are all in one.

The garden or the flower beds are not so apt to be neglected when one owns the Alca Garden Tool. It is a pleasure to use it, and when work in the garden is made a pleasure it is easy to see that better results will be obtained.

Price 50 cents. Weighs 1½ pounds packed for shipment, at purchaser's expense.

Sprayers

THE MIDGET—A small tin sprayer suitable for use around the house. Price 25c each at purchaser's expense of transportation.



THE MISTY—A tin sprayer of larger size and capacity than the Midget. Useful around dairy barns and for spraying hen houses and disinfecting. Price 50c each at purchaser's expense of transportation.

THE RAPID—A Galvanized Sprayer of larger capacity than the Misty. Price 65c each at purchaser's expense of transportation.



The Century Barrel Sprayer

Fig. 645—The Century is the best all-round Barrel Sprayer on the market; it is strong and durable and with proper care will last for years. The pump is only 44 inches high, having the large air chamber located principally within the barrel, leaving no projection to catch in the branches. The Cylinder is submerged in the liquid and is constantly primed.

A special mechanical agitator is provided. The Century No. 2, is made with 2½ inch cylinder, length of stroke 4½ inches. All working parts are brass and the Century is provided with special packing. Shipping weight, pump only, boxed, about 75 pounds.

Fig. 645, Outfit A, with 12½ feet section of ½ inch hose and Demorel nozzle, with pole connection, \$13.50, barrel not included.

The "Simplex" Barrel Sprayer

Fig. 550—Is a very easy working pump, which may be used on the side or end of the barrel. A large air chamber insures a constant stream while the mechanical agitator keeps the liquid thoroughly stirred up. All working parts of the pump coming in contact with the liquid are brass. Shipping weight, pump only, crated about 60 pounds.

Fig. 550, Outfit A, with 12½ feet section of ½ inch hose and Demorel nozzle and pole connection, \$10.50, barrel not included.

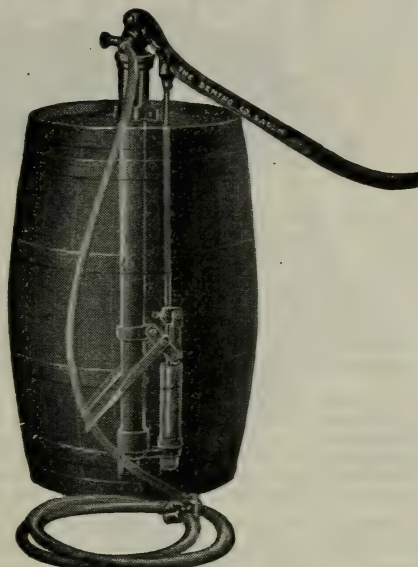


Fig. 645. The Century Sprayer

SUCCESS BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP—With 3 feet of hose and nozzle, \$4.00.

STANDARD SPRAY PUMP—Made entirely of brass, with two solid brass ball valves. Complete with three feet of hose and strainer, each \$4.00.



Perfection No. 1

Perfection No. 1

The standard of all compressed air sprayers and fully guaranteed. Useful for spraying trees, crops, whitewashing, disinfectants. The pump is brass and of large capacity, and two pumpings will empty the tank under very high pressure.

Perfection No. 1 brass tank with Auto-pop.....	\$7.50
Perfection No. 1A —Galvanized tank with Auto-pop.....	5.00
2 ft. Brass Extension Rods.....	.50
Strainer.....	.90

The Bonanza Double Acting Spray Pump

Fig. 614—Has brass ball valves and seats, cylinder with removable brass liner, guided brass piston rod, indestructible plunger packing; and all working parts easily accessible.

A very large air chamber enables Fig. 614 to maintain a pressure sufficient to supply four leads of hose. For a pump having so much greater capacity than a barrel sprayer, this outfit works with mechanical ease. The Bonanza Pump is furnished with one double discharge Y hose connection and the other discharge opening is plugged. It has 8 feet of 1¼ inch wire lined suction hose and strainer, with nipple and lock-nut for attaching to barrel or tank.

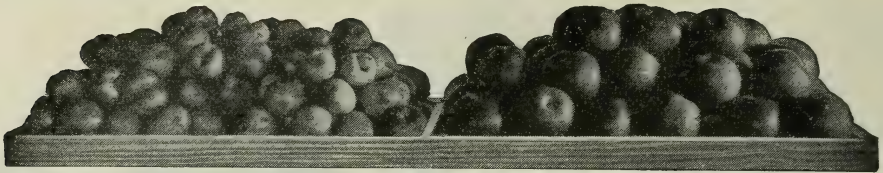
Fig. 614 is made in two sizes; No. 1, 2-inch cylinder, 3 ½-inch stroke; Price \$27.50. No. 2, 2½ inch cylinder, 4½ inch stroke; Price \$32.50. When ready to ship No. 1 will weigh about 100 pounds, and No. 2 about 135 pounds. Nozzles, hose and bamboo poles extra.

Should you desire to purchase a power Spray Outfit correspond with us.

We carry in stock a complete line of nozzles and attachments bamboo poles and high pressure hose for spraying purposes. Shall be pleased to submit illustrated pamphlet and will quote prices upon receipt of inquiry.

ROSS BROTHERS

SPRAYING



A half bushel of unsprayed apples (123 apples,) and half bushel, same variety, of sprayed apples (58 apples), both from the same orchard. Proof of the value of spraying in general and of **DEMING SPRAYERS** in particular.

WHO WILL BUY SPECKED APPLES AND PEACHES WHEN HE CAN GET BEAUTIFUL, SMOOTH, CLEAN FRUIT? WOULD YOU? WHO WILL TAKE A BASKET OF TOMATOES WITH A PATCH OF BLACK ROT HERE AND THERE? WOULD YOU? Most Apple buyers will not touch an apple from an unsprayed orchard. Spraying is a recognized part of fruit growing and gardening and the more frequently it is done the more profitable the crops produced

The wide spread interest in spraying fruit trees during the season just closed has brought about unusual conditions. Many orchards were sprayed for the first time and many people sprayed who had never attempted to do so before. This has resulted in much imperfect spraying, or in the case of badly infested orchards, there has been thorough spraying which has been offset by the tremendous number of scale and other insect pests present. In many cases orchards have been properly sprayed, but were so surrounded by unsprayed orchards that scale infection has again taken place during this growing season.

This leads to a condition, very marked this year, of a large number of apple, peach and pear orchards which have been sprayed for scale, becoming badly infested towards the end of the season.

Do not delay placing order for **LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION** for **SCALE**. The demand next spring is going to be enormous; orders placed early will be certain of receiving attention and prompt shipment.

Lime-Sulphur Solution

Lime-Sulphur Solution is effective in destroying San Jose Scale by reason of its caustic properties. Use one gallon Lime Sulphur Solution seven to nine gallons of water for spraying trees while dormant.

For San Jose Scale spray every part of the trunk and branches after the leaves are off in the fall and the tree is dormant. Using one part Lime-Sulphur Solution to eight parts of water. Then again in the spring before the leaf-buds open. It will be profitable to make two sprayings for scale if you can spare the time, with proper spraying your trees will be clean and you will secure larger, cleaner and more perfect fruit.

Prices: Gallon 50c. 5-gallon cans \$1.75. Barrels containing about 50 gallons \$10.00 each.

Arsenate of Lead

Arsenate of Lead mixes easily with water and remains well in suspension. Is a neutral insecticide. It destroys all *leaf-eating insects*, will not be washed off by rains, and will not burn the most delicate foliage. The ingredients of Arsenate of Lead are properly distributed and scientifically correct, therefore, the purchaser can use this product with a feeling of security.

DIRECTIONS—Mix with a small quantity of water, the required amount of lead paste, and pour into spray tank keeping well stirred. Three (3) pounds Arsenate of Lead-paste to 50 gallons of water should be effective for the destruction of most insects, and should be repeated when spraying is directed against a number of pests. If the consumer is spraying against Grown Canker Worm, which requires a stronger solution, from 5 to 6 pounds of Arsenate of Lead-Paste to 50 gallons of water may be used.

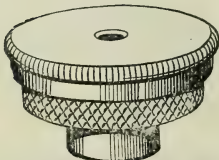
PRICES

1 pound glass jars.....	\$ 25	25 pound wooden pails.....	\$ 3 00
2 pound glass jars.....	50	50 pound wooden pails.....	5 50
5 pound wooden pails.....	90	100 pound wooden keg.....	10 00
12½ pound wooden pails.....	1 75	600 pound Barrel (per 100 pounds) @.....	9 00

POISON—Arsenate of Lead is an arsenical poison when taken internally.

ANTIDOTE—Give promptly any emetic; warm salt water or mustard, and large doses of castor oil.

Spray Nozzles



No. Scotch Mist
Nozzle

Nozzle	Each
Vermorel	\$ 1 00
Demorel	75
Simplex	75
Simplex Angle	75
Bordeaux	1 00
Eureka	75
No. 1 "Scotch Mist" tree sprayer nozzle	1 25
No. 2 Whitewash sprayer nozzle	1 25
No. 3 "Lawn Shower" sprayer, removable nozzle	\$2 00

POULTRY SUPPLIES

It is the policy of this store to give our customers the *maximum of quality* for the *minimum of price*. Every article that we buy is carefully inspected to be certain that it contains the best quality obtainable at the price. Therefore if you want to buy dependable Poultry Supplies and Machinery you can secure them at this store and feel certain that your purchase will prove satisfactory.

Every article of Poultry Supplies that we carry in stock is standard in its class and contains the best quality obtainable, anywhere, at the price asked.

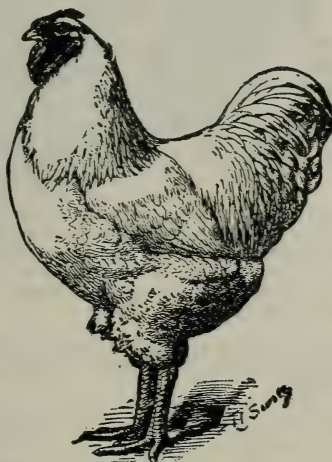
Why You Need an Incubator

It is possible to rear 500 chicks with the same amount of labor as you would expend on 50.

It is possible for you to hatch chickens at any time and dispose of them when the market price suits you.

It will hatch chicks at any time that you set fertile eggs, and if you want early laying pullets, the February and March hatches will produce them.

Egg production during the winter months is more profitable than selling pullets as broilers, and if they are saved from early hatches they will begin laying in November and December and if you feed them properly they will continue laying throughout the winter.

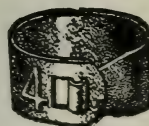


Leg Bands



Champion

CHAMPION LEG BANDS
—Aluminum—Prices, postpaid. 12 for 15c, 25 for 25c, 50 for 45c, 100 for 75c.



Convenient

—This is the newest Leg band on the market and the name is well applied because it is a very convenient band to use. In ordering use following table of sizes. No. 3, Asiatic Males and small Turkeys. No. 4, American Males, large Asiatic Females. No. 6, Asiatic Females, Minorca Males, etc. No. 7 American Females and Leghorn Males. and Mediterranean Females. No. 10, Leghorn

Prices, postpaid 12 for 25c, 30 for 45c, 60 for 75c, 100 for \$1.00.

CLIMAX LEG BANDS—This is the original wire band, with aluminum tag. They are numbered 1 to 100. Not more than 3 numbers or letters can be stamped on each tag. *They are not made in pigeon sizes. Prices prepaid by mail or express.* 12 for 15c, 25 for 25c, 50 for 40c, 100 for 75c. Use following table of sizes.

Table of Sizes	No. 1—For Bantams and small Mediterraneans.
	No. 2—Mediterranean Females.
	No. 3—Mediterranean Males, American Females.
	No. 4—Large American Females, small American Males and Asiatic Females.
	No. 5—American Males, Asiatic Females, small Asiatic Males, Turkeys.
	No. 6—Asiatic Males and Tom Turkeys.

DOUBLE CLINCH LEG BANDS—Is a popular band, which is provided with a strong and secure fastener. It is made in both poultry and pigeon sizes—in aluminum only. *Prices by prepaid mail or express.* 12 for 15c, 25 for 25c, 50 for 40c, 100 for 75c. Use above table of sizes.

SEAMLESS PIGEON BANDS—Are made of pure aluminum. Made in three sizes—Nos. 1, 2, 3 *Prices, postpaid.* 12 for 30c, 25 for 50c, 50 for \$1.00, 100 for \$1.50.

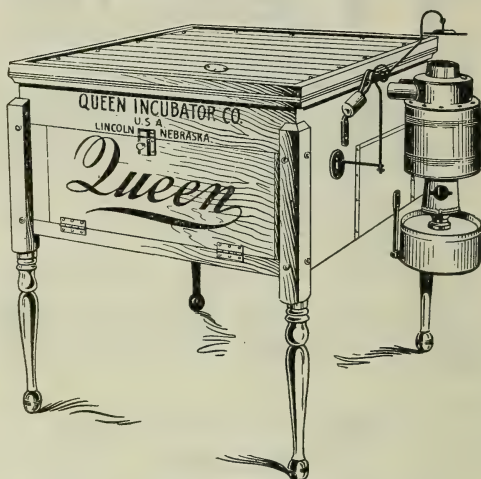
Queen Incubators

The results secured from Queen Incubators and Brooders have proven satisfactory to everyone.

In most Incubators equipped with wafer thermostats the wafer holder or bracket is attached to the side of the incubator and the wafer is held in one position only, and when taking the tray of eggs from such a machine, it often happens that some of the shells of the larger eggs are cracked because they strike the wafer holder. This trouble is avoided in the QUEEN Incubator. Because the wafer holder in the QUEEN can be adjusted—raised or lowered as the operator of the machine desires—to accommodate different size or kind of eggs—or for changing position of wafer according to season of the year. You can adjust the wafer in the QUEEN Incubator so that it will do its work in each and every case.

Much less oil is required for the lamp in operating the QUEEN Incubator because the heater jacket protects the heater from cool air, making it possible for the water to heat quicker and maintain the heat longer. The heater jacket is so constructed that the heat from the lamp is used twice.

The lamp flue is long and extends into the heater. By reason of the length of the flue the lamp always burns a steady flame with no smoke nor odor. This feature of the QUEEN is an improvement and is worth considering.



PRICES

No. 1, Queen, 70 egg.....	\$ 9 35	No. 3, Queen, 180 egg.....	\$13 00
No. 2, Queen, 130 egg.....	10 75	No. 4, Queen, 240 egg.....	16 00
No. 5, Queen, 360 egg.....	\$21 00		

Delivered to your station in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa or Nebraska at above prices. Add 50 cents for Oklahoma and Arkansas; \$1 for Texas and \$1.50 for New Mexico points.

Queen Fireless Brooder

THE LATEST QUEEN IMPROVEMENT

These brooders are all hot-water heated, but no lamp is used. You make a saving in the purchase price then save the cost of coal oil, and also save the time that would be required to look after the lamp. The QUEEN Outdoor Fireless Brooder is storm and rat proof. You can use it outdoors in all kinds of weather, winter or summer, and your chicks will thrive in it.

The top is hinged at the back, and when raised exposes the entire interior of brooder, thus the brooder can be easily cleaned. The top is covered with galvanized sheet iron that will not rust.

The QUEEN Indoor Fireless Brooder is provided with the warm hover place only, this style being made for use in any kind of a brooder coop, poultry house or shed. This brooder can be placed out of doors in a run-yard in nice weather but as it is not proof against all kinds of weather it should always be placed under cover at night and on cold or stormy days. It can be used in winter as well as in summer as long as it is under cover.

PRICES

No. 26, 50-chick, Fireless Indoor.....	\$ 3 75
No. 27, 100 chick, Fireless Indoor.....	4 50
No. 28, 150-chick, Fireless Indoor.....	5 00
No. 29, 200-chick, Fireless Indoor.....	6 00
No. 30, 100-chick, Fireless Outdoor..	9 00
No. 31, 150-chick, Fireless Outdoor..	10 50
No. 32, 200-chick, Fireless Outdoor..	12 00

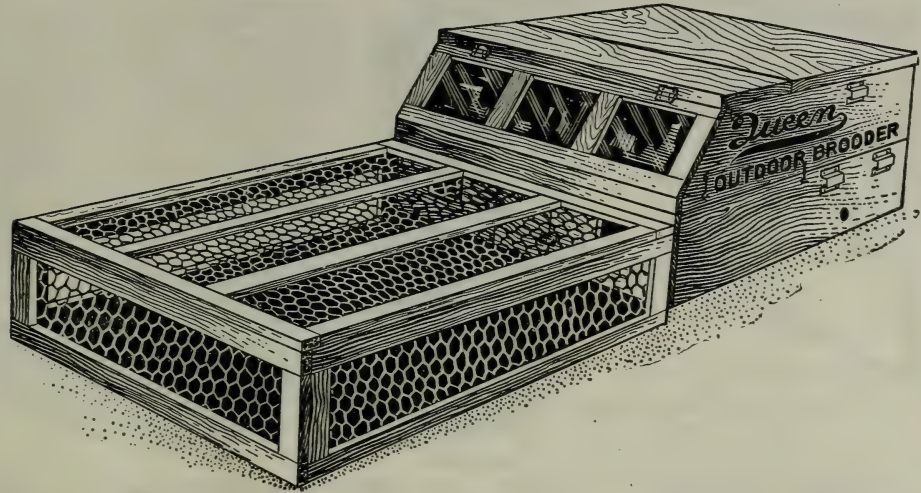
These prices are delivered at any railroad station in Kansas. For Oklahoma add 25c to price of each machine. For Texas add 50c to price of each machine. New Mexico, 75c extra.

The regular QUEEN catalog tells all about QUEEN Incubators and Brooders. Shall be glad to mail same to you.



Queen Brooders

LAMP HEATED



QUEEN Outdoor Brooders are built to work outside without housing of any kind. Six years' use under the most trying conditions has proven that these brooders can be depended upon to work successfully in zero weather, in spite of wind, rain, sleet or snow.

QUEEN Brooders like QUEEN Incubators are shipped complete with all fixtures required to put your machine in operation.

PRICES

No. 7, 100-chick, indoor.....	\$ 7 00	No. 10, 100-chick, outdoor.....	\$10 50
No. 8, 150-chick, indoor.....	7 50	No. 11, 150-chick, outdoor.....	12 00
No. 9, 200-chick, indoor.....	8 00	No. 12, 200-chick, outdoor.....	13 50

Standard Cornell Incubators

We have a limited number of these incubators for sale and quote the following low prices as long as they are in stock.

PRICES

Cornell, No. 1, 128-egg.....	\$18 50	Cornell, No. 2, 232-egg.....	\$25 00
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Peep-O'-Day Brooders

We have a few of these brooders in stock and quote following prices as long as we can fill orders.

PRICES

No. 2, capacity 75 to 85 chicks.....	\$12 00	No. 3, capacity 35 to 50 chicks.....	\$ 8 50
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The "All-Rite" Sanitary Fountain and Feeder

AUTOMATIC FEEDER AND FOUNTAIN

Clean, pure water is life to the chicks. Foul, dirty and stale water is sure death. Which are your chicks getting? Which would you rather have them drink?

The "All-Rite" is hung up out of the dirt and litter. Chicks cannot possibly foul it. They cannot get into it to get wet, they cannot get any dirt into it.

It feeds water, grit, grain, mixed chick feed, etc.

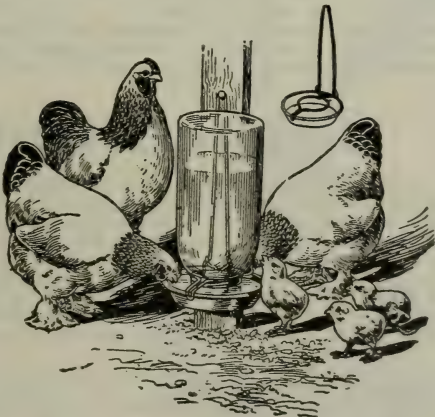
It is easy to fill; simply snap out the bottom pan, fill the jar, snap the pan on again and invert. There is no need of removing the jar from the wire holder. It is strong and substantially made and folds up compactly for shipment.

Made with wire holder for any size Mason fruit jars.

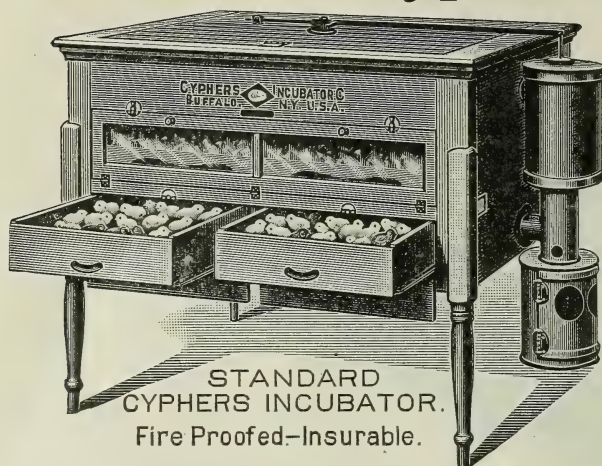
A two quart fountain holds sufficient water, grit, or grain for twelve or fifteen hens.

Increase your profit by saving the chicks.

Two size of pans; one for chicks, the other for grown fowls. Price, chick size, 15c each, 2 for 25c, postage extra 7c each. Weight 3 lbs. per dozen. Hen size; 20c each, 2 for 35c; postage extra 8c each. Weight 4 lbs. per dozen. We do not include jars with the "All-Rite" Fountain and Feeder.



Standard Cyphers Incubators



STANDARD
CYPHERS INCUBATOR.
Fire Proofed-Insurable.

What "Standard" means. Cyphers Incubator Company turns out the best goods it knows how to produce. While its incubators are beautiful in design and finish, at the same time not a penny is wasted on fancy trimmings or on useless, complicated contrivances. Goods that are *exactly adapted to the work* is our chief object, but no critic can place his hand anywhere on a Standard Cyphers Incubator and Brooder and truthfully say, "This is inadequate; this is cheaply built." In other words, every cent is spent on these goods that is believed necessary, but not a penny more. The result is that capacity, quality of materials and workmanship considered the Standard Cyphers Incubators are sold at low prices, and the purchaser gets full value and gets what he wants—a practical, trust-worthy incubator and one that will last.

PRICES

No. 0, 70 hen egg, 55 duck egg.....\$15 00	No. 2, 244 hen egg, 200 duck egg.....\$32 00
No. 1, 144 hen egg, 112 duck egg..... 22 00	No. 3, 390 hen egg, 300 duck egg..... 38 00

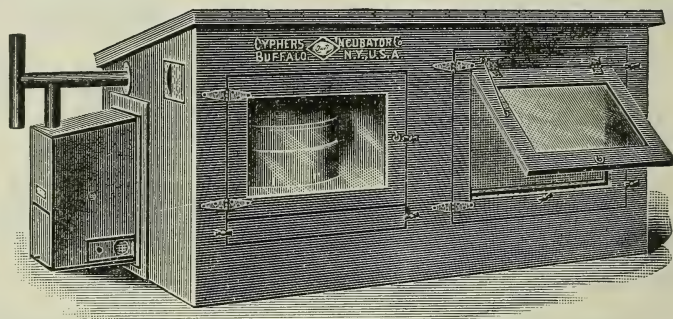
For further information ask for Cyphers catalog.

Cyphers Brooders

Cyphers Adaptable Hover & Standard Fire-Proof Brooder Heater

As the name indicates, this efficient device is "adaptable" for use anywhere that chicks can be housed with safety, and it will do its work under widely varying conditions. It is constructed entirely of non-combustible material.

The Adaptable Hover is especially recommended for use in continuous brooding houses, containing pens or chick runways side by side. It may also be used separately to excellent advantage as a brooding device in colony coops, in portable houses and in home-made brooders, such as goods boxes, piano boxes or organ cases, and can be adapted to other makes of brooders provided they are 26 inches high and of fairly large dimensions otherwise.



Cyphers Style B Outdoor Brooder

Cyphers Outdoors Brooders

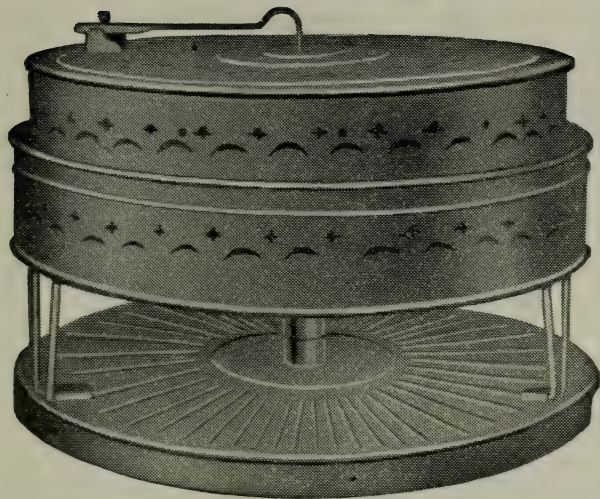
CYPHERS STYLE B OUTDOOR BROODER—This is the most popular "foster mother" made and sold in any country at any price. It is equipped with a Standard Cyphers Fire-Proof Adaptable Hover. The Apartment under the Hover is the warmest at all times when the brooder is in operation, the apartment in which the Hover is located is next warmest, then there is the cool exercising room, with large glass window and double door in which the chicks obtain the necessary exercise in stormy weather and become gradually hardened before they are allowed freedom out of doors during the cold days of early spring. This brooder is well lighted and durably built. The floor is in one piece, and the floors of the hover and exercising apartments are on the same level, avoiding the use of steps or inclined runways for the chicks to climb. All of these special features combine to make this the most popular type of brooder.

PRICES

Cyphers Adaptable Hover.....\$ 8 50	Cyphers Style B Outdoor brooder.....\$16 50
Cyphers Style A Outdoor brooder..... 12 50	Cyphers Style C Outdoor brooder..... 18 50

We do not give description of Style A and Style C Outdoor Brooders but will be glad to mail Cyphers catalog upon receipt of your inquiry for same.

The Cycle Hatcher



The Cycle Hatcher

The Cycle Hatcher is designed to take the place of the hen, and to carry out the development of embryo chick in the egg to a living, healthy bird by a device approaching near to the stage of perfection in construction, operation and control of the moisture. The supply of heat in the Cycle Hatcher comes from the center and is radiated in all directions like the rays of the sun, carrying with it an abundant supply of fresh, heated air that is required to travel only six inches to reach every egg in the extreme portions of the nest. The heat is governed by the double wafer regulator that is placed so close to the eggs that it is sensitive to the natural heat of the growing embryo chick in the egg as well as the supplied heat from the lamp.

The Cycle Hatcher is too simple in construction to require a long description and the picture of the complete machine and nest show practically all there is to it.

The nest, heater, lamp, thermometer and the automatic appliance to release the surplus heat, make a complete hatcher that can be operated

by any child that can properly care for a lamp—the essential part in the operation of a Cycle Hatcher.

The Cycle Brooder-Hatcher

The Cycle Hatcher is made in two styles; one style is simply to hatch the eggs—the other to do the double duty of hatching and brooding. Both styles of hatchers are fire-proof; they are so constructed that it will never cause heat, thus eliminating the danger from fire.

Unlike other machines for hatching eggs and brooding chickens, the lamp is let down from the top of the machine, making it unnecessary to stoop every time you have occasion to handle the lamp.

It is the machine that has made it possible to get such large returns from a few hens in the Philo System plant.

PRICES

Cycle Hatchers, 50 eggs.....	\$ 6 50	Galv. Iron Brooders, medium.....	\$ 2 25
Cycle Brooder Hatchers, 50 eggs.....	8 50	Galv. Iron Brooders, large.....	2 75
Galv. Iron Brooders, small.....	1 75	Educator Brooders.....	5 50

The International Sanitary Hover

Perhaps the strongest distinguishing feature of the Sanitary Hover is the fact that it is warmest at the curtain. This causes the chicks to distribute themselves near the edge of the curtain where there is plenty of fresh air, instead of crowding to the center to trample one another or die of suffocation. The Sanitary is not a center-heat hover. It heats by radiation from an overhead dome not by the draft system common to many hovers.

The Sanitary Hover can be picked up and carried around with ease and used anywhere. It is well suited to portable brooders and colony houses—provided they are at least 30 inches wide—but will yield equally good results in a hen house, a barn, a cow stall, a piano or organ case, or even a dry goods box in a place sheltered from the wind and rain.

The lamp of the Sanitary Hover can be lifted out through the top by the operator while standing up. The operator does not have to kneel in dust or mud to tend the lamp.

A cordial invitation is extended to customers to call and examine the hover. Descriptive catalog fully explaining the various uses of this popular hover will be mailed free on request. The price is \$8.50 net f. o. b. Wichita.



Buckeye Incubators

A double thickness of four-quarter dressed, lumber is used in the case, with a thickness of heavy building felt between the inside and outside walls. California Redwood is used almost exclusively.

Doors are of double glass with a dead air space between, giving ample protection to the eggs and admitting of a clear view of the thermometer.

The Buckeye Circulating Hot Water System consists of a tank covering the top of the egg chamber, a boiler outside of the case, and two connecting tubes. The connecting tubes are placed that one carries the heated water from the boiler to the tank and after circulating through the tank the water is returned to the boiler through the other tube to be heated again.

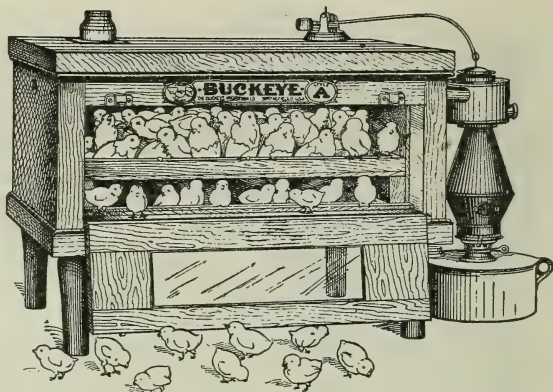
BUCKEYE egg trays are made of light, well-finished lumber, with a screen floor, which is strengthened by five beveled strips that divide the eggs into rows, thereby preventing any damage to them by collision. The trays are so arranged that the hatching chicks can either be confined to the tray or allowed to drop into the nursery.

The legs are made short so that it can be operated on a table or shelf anywhere. A lamp support is unnecessary, as the lamp rests on the same level as the incubator.

The Buckeye Incubators have been on the market for 21 years and in that length of time have given general satisfaction.

Buckeye Incubators are put out with manufacturer's guarantee. All machines are carefully tested before leaving the factory.

The only thing that is cheap about this Incubator is the price. Every item that is employed in its building and equipment is the best that money can buy.



Buckeye Incubator Style A

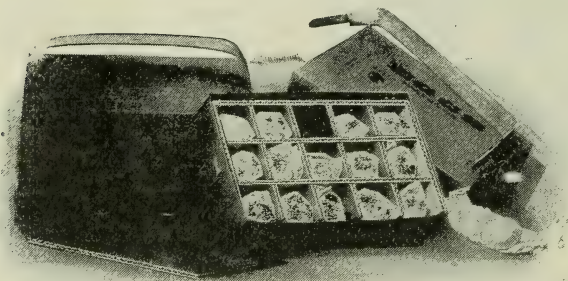
PRICES

Style A, capacity 60 eggs, weight 60 lbs.....\$9 00

Style C, capacity 50 eggs, weight 40 lbs7 00

A complete catalog will be mailed upon request. PRICES ARE F. O. B. WICHITA.

Egg Boxes



Eyrie Egg Box

The Eyrie

A box that is self-locking, cannot be tampered with, impossible to pilfer after it is filled. Placing the handle in socket locks the box. You can stand on it after locked without damage to contents.

The Anderson

Constructed on same general principles as Eyrie, but seals instead of self-locking.

PRICE

	Each	Per doz.
EYRIE		
No. 1, 15-egg sizes.....	\$ 15	\$1 35
No. 2, 30-egg size.....	25	\$2 00

	Each	Per doz.
ANDERSON		
No. 3, 15-egg size.....	\$ 15	\$1 15
No. 4, 30-egg size.....	20	\$1 90
No. 5, 50-egg size.....	30	\$2 75

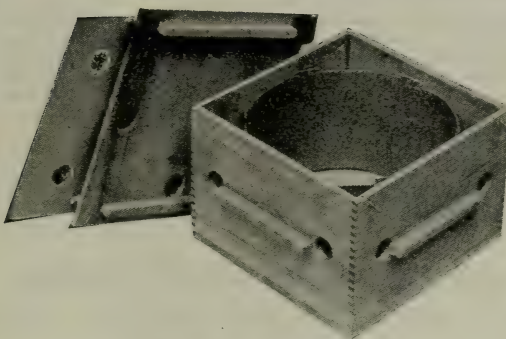
The Sefton Live Chick Box

Is shipped to you folded flat and very easily set up. Made from Corrugated Paper throughout. It is lighter and much more convenient than wooden boxes and in some instances the amount saved in Express Charges alone will pay for the box.

	Price per Doz.	Weight per doz.
25 Chicks, size 12x6x5.....	1 40	6½ lbs.
50 Chicks, size 22x12x5.....	1 90	14 lbs.
100 Chicks, size 24x12x5.....	3 00	22 lbs.

SPECIAL NOTICE—These boxes are all packed complete in lots of One Dozen. An extra charge of 25c will be made if orders necessitate rebundling. Samples 35c each postpaid.

Egg Carriers and Live Chick Boxes



LIVE CHICK BOX



SAFE-EG-PAK

LIVE CHICK BOXES—The down to date live chick box. It is so constructed that drafts of air do not come in direct contact with the chicks, still it affords a complete circulation of air. These boxes are strongly built and can be returned several times for shipping chicks

PRICES

	Each	Per Doz		Each	Per Doz
35 Chick size	\$0 35	\$3 00	100 Chick size.....	\$0 75	\$7 00
50 Chick size.....	45	4 00			

SAFE-EG-PAK—Press the eggs gently into the double-cushioned compartments, slide in the cover, seal and ship. A real time saver that absolutely protects the settings against breakage. Made in 15 and 30 egg sizes.

PRICES

	Each	Per Doz		Each	Per Doz
15 egg size.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	30 egg size.....	\$0 45	\$4 50

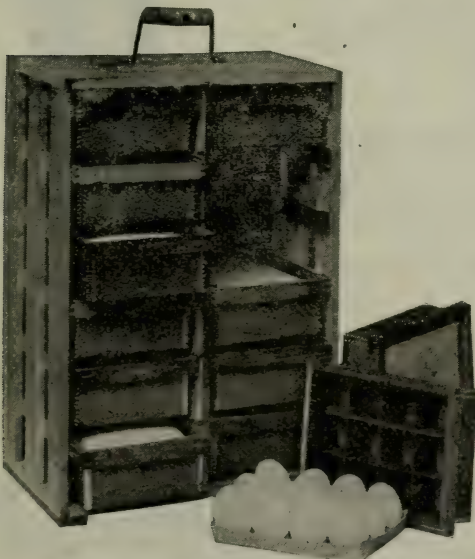
FARMERS MODERN EGG CRATE—A safe carrier for fresh eggs. One handling from nest to customer. The cut shows the features of this modern 12-dozen Egg Crate; other sizes hold 4, 6 and 8 dozen. You see that each dozen can be put in and taken out without disturbing the others. The crate is made of strong, light white wood, with solid sides, top and bottom, and slat back. The carriers are tough jute with wooden reinforced rim and metal corners. Slide into the crate on wire slides and fit in such a way that there is an air cushion all around to protect the eggs from jar. Our Star Egg Tray covers the carriers and holds the eggs firmly in the carrier. When you wish to empty, simply invert the carrier and the eggs are left in the star egg tray on the table.

PRICES

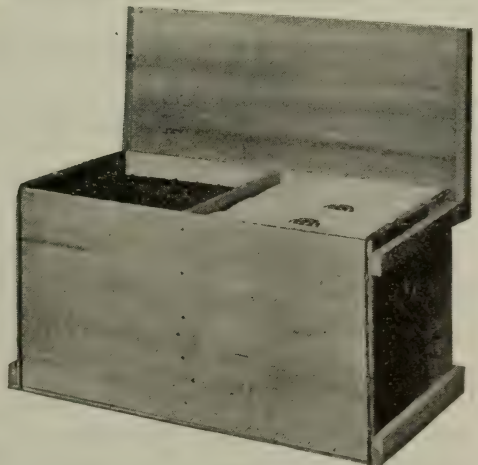
	Each		Each
4 dozen size.....	\$1 00	8 dozen size.....	\$1 50
6 dozen size.....	1 25	12 dozen size.....	2 00

LOC-KRATE—The returnable crate. One of your greatest problems is shipping eggs without loss by breakage or theft. If it were possible for you to figure up your yearly losses from the old style crate you would be surprised at the waste. The Loc-Krate is theft-proof and breakage-proof. No tampering with eggs in transit—no substitution—and no breakage. Is made to hold either the regular straw-board fillers used in the ordinary 30 dozen commercial crates or 2x6 cartons as you may desire.

30 dozen size only.....ea \$1 00

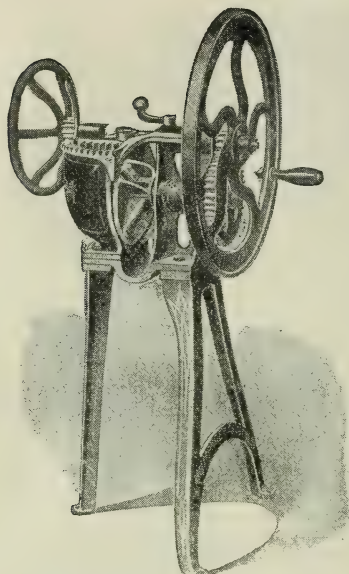


FARMERS MODERN EGG CRATE



LOC-KRATE

Humphrey Bone Cutter



Humphrey "Open Hopper"
Green Bone Cutter

By feeding green bone, your hens will fill the egg basket regularly in the winter time. The Humphrey "Open Hopper" Green Bone Cutter is the only mill that you don't have to break the bone into small bits in order to get it into the hopper; takes almost any size piece of bone right off the butchers block. Easiest running, strongest and most durable mill on the market. Low cost, large returns on your investment.

PRICES

No. 1	Hand Power.....	\$12 50
No. 2½	Hand and Power.....	15 50
No. 6	Medium Power.....	22 00
No. 3	Direct Power.....	37 00

Humphrey Clover Cutter

Cuts fine, fast and easy. Price, Bench Cutter, \$8.50. Stand Cutter \$10.50.

Humphrey Grit Mortar \$3.75

ASK FOR HUMPHREY DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET

The Banner Root Cutter

The Banner Root Cutter, cuts beets, cabbage, mangels and all other roots, and vegetables. It cuts fast, fine, and is easy running; leaves the feed in fine ribbon-like strips that make choking impossible. The knives are adjustable and made of the very best of steel. An iron grate in bottom of hopper lets dirt and gravel escape before reaching the knives. Price \$5.00 and upward.

Tested Thermometers

The best incubator or brooder is useless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. Hundreds of hatches in incubators fail because of inferior thermometers a large number of chickens are killed in brooders owing to defective or worthless thermometers. The thermometers listed herein are manufactured especially for us, and are thoroughly tested and seasoned before they are shipped.

PRICES

Ross Brothers Incubator Thermometers, 60c each, post paid 65c.
Ross Brothers Incubator Thermometers, per doz. by express, \$5.50.
Incubator Thermometers, Certified, \$1.00 each.
Ross Brothers Brooder Thermometers, 40c each; postpaid 45c.
Ross Brothers Brooder Thermometers, per doz. by express \$4.25.
Thermometers for general use, tin frame, 50c each.
High Grade Thermometers for general use, \$1.00 each.
Hotbed Thermometers \$1.00 each.

Tycos Incubator Hygrometer

A Hygrometer—or moisture gauge—is a good mate for the Thermometer. The thermometer tells the temperature of the egg chamber, the Hygrometer tells the humidity in the egg chamber. The Hygrometer is for incubator users and in order to make sure that the moisture in their machines is exactly right. Price \$1.75 each.

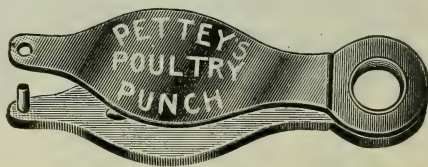


Petty's Perfect Pocket Poultry Punch

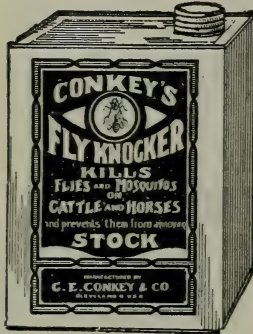
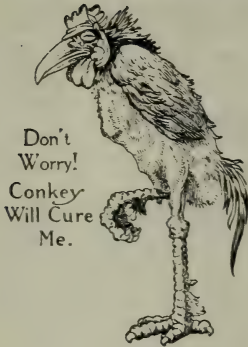
All steel. Nickle plated. Punches clean. Hole right size. Will not bruise the foot. Price 25 cents postpaid.

Pilling Lansdowne Poultry Marker

Look at illustrations and see how easy it is to use. Large or small size sent postpaid, 25 cents.



Conkey's Poultry Remedies



	Postpaid	
Roup Remedy	\$ 25	\$ 25
Roup Remedy	50	50
Roup Remedy	1 00	1 00
Bronchitis Remedy	50	55
Cholera Remedy	25	25
Cholera Remedy	50	55
Gape Remedy	50	60
Chicken Pox Remedy	50	55
Limber Neck Remedy	50	55
Scaly Leg Remedy	50	55
Rheumatic Remedy	50	55
Healing Salve	25	25
Healing Salve	50	55
Poultry Laxative	25	30
Poultry Tonic	25	30
Sulphur Candles (3)	25	
Sulphur Candles (12)	1 00	
Head Lice Ointment	25	
Lice Powder	25	
Lice Powder	50	
Lice Powder	1 00	
Lice Liquid	35	Not
Lice Liquid	60	mail-
Lice Liquid	1 00	able.
Laying Tonic	25	
Laying Tonic	50	
Laying Tonic	1 00	
Laying Tonic	3 00	
Nox-i-cide	35	
Nox-i-cide	60	
Nox-i-cide	90	
Nox-i-cide	1 50	
Fly Knocker	35	
Fly Knocker	60	
Fly Knocker	1 00	
Poultry Worm Remedy	50	



Write for book on Poultry, it will be mailed to your address upon receipt of two cent postage stamp.

Pratt's Poultry Remedies

Poultry Regulator	\$ 25	Lice Powder	\$ 25
Poultry Regulator	50	Lice Powder	50
Poultry Regulator	1 25	Lice Liquid	35
Roup Remedy	25	Lice Liquid	60
Roup Remedy	50	Lice Liquid	1 00

Drs. Hess & Clark Poultry Remedies

Poultry Panacea	\$ 25	Poultry Panacea	\$1 25
Poultry Panacea	60	Lice Powder	25

International Poultry Remedies

Poultry Regulator	\$ 25	Poultry Regulator	\$1 00
Poultry Regulator	50	Lice Powder	25

Poultry Grits and Feeds

We carry in stock a very complete line and will appreciate your orders.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS, \$1.00 per 100 pound sack, per pound 2c.

MICA CRYSTAL GRIT, \$1.00 per 100 pound sack, per pound 2c.

FINE GROUND BONE, \$2.75 per 100 pound sack, per pound 5c.

COARSE GROUND BONE, \$2.75 per 100 pounds cask, per pound 5c.

BLOOD MEAL, \$4.50 per 100 pounds drum, per pound 5c.

MEAT MEAL, \$3.75 per 100 pound sack, per pound 5c.

HEMP SEED, per pound 10c, 3 pounds for 25c.

CANARY SEED, per pound 10c, 3 pounds for 25c.

RAPE SEED, per pound 10c, 3 pounds for 25c.

SUNFLOWER SEED, per pound 10c, 3 pounds for 25c.

LINSEED OIL MEAL CAKE—Keeps animals in healthy condition and greatly aids the assimilation of grain, thereby increasing the percentage of gain in fattening cattle and hogs for market. It is splendid for feeding calves and pigs when fed with skimmed milk. Gives horses a glossy coat and improves their health. 100 pound sack \$2.00; per pound 3c.

ROSS BROTHERS

Thoroughbred Poultry

We sell all kinds of *pure bred poultry*. It is not convenient to quote firm prices in this book, therefore we will be glad to have you write us a list of your needs and will quote prices promptly.

Will have eggs for sale during the season and will quote prices upon request.

Prepared Poultry Foods

ALL CHICKS FOOD ARE ON BOARD CARS AT WICHITA

In order to start young chicks off properly and hasten their growth, we recommend the feeding of prepared foods. The Quality Chick Food and Quality Scratch Food are manufactured especially for us and have given excellent results to all who have used them.

QUALITY CHICK FOOD—\$2.25 per 100 pound sack; small lots 3c per pound.

QUALITY SCRATCH FOOD—\$2.00 per 100 pound sack; small lots 3c per pound.

QUALITY HEN FEED—\$2.00 per 100 lb. sack; small lots 3c per lb.

CYPHERS CHICK FEED—\$2.75 per 100 pound sack; small lots 3½c per pound.

CYPHERS DEVELOPING FEED—\$2.75 per 100 pound sack; small lots 3½c per pound.

CYPHERS SCRATCH FEED—\$2.50 per 100 pound sack; small lots 3c per pound.

MASH POULTRY FOOD—Ask for price.

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED—\$2.25 per 100 pound sack; small lots 3c per pound.

OTTO WEISS HEN FEED—\$2.00 per 100 pounds; small lots 2½c per pound.

FRENCH'S POULTRY MUSTARD—1½ lb 35c; 3 lbs 60c; 5 lbs \$1.00, postage extra.

The prices of Chick and Poultry Feeds Fluctuate, therefore we are able to quote only subject to market changes.

Miscellaneous Poultry Supplies

X-Ray Egg Testers, each 25c, by mail 35c.

Single Wafer Thermostats, each 35c, by mail 45c.

Double Wafer Thermostats, each 75c, by mail 80c.

Brackets and Complete Regulators, will quote prices upon request.

Lamps complete with Flue and No. 2 burner, each \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Lamps complete with Flue and No. 3 burner, each \$1.25 to \$2.00.

Lamp Burners Sun Hinge No. 2 each 25c to 50c.

Lamp Burners Sun Hinge No. 3, each 50c to 75c.

POSTAGE EXTRA WHEN FORWARDED BY MAIL.

Galvanized Dry Feed Hoppers, 2 compartment, each 75c.

Grit and Shell Boxes, each 50c.

Wall Fountains, 1-gal. size, each 50c.

2-piece Drink Founts, 1-qt. size each 20c; ½-gal. size, each 35c; 1-gal. size, each 50c.

Cyphers Safety Stove each \$1.75.

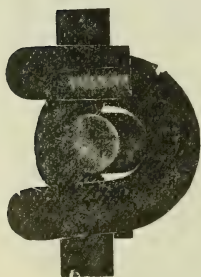
Ovinaphthol Nest Eggs, each 10c; dozen 90c. Postage extra 5c each.

Porcelain Nest Eggs, each 5c; dozen 40c. Postage extra, 3c each.

Sulphur Fumigating Candles, each 10c. Postpaid 15c each; dozen by express 90c.

Charcoal, 50 pound sacks, each \$1.25.

Square Deal Fence



In Square Deal Fence the stay is one piece from top to bottom of fence. This makes the fence much stronger than if the stays were cut off at each intersection with the line wire.

The one-piece stay gives Square Deal Fence a power for resistance and enables it to stand with less posts, or give better service with the same number of posts than cut stay fences.

If you contemplate building fence this winter or next spring we will appreciate the opportunity to figure on your requirements, and if it is possible for you to call at our store

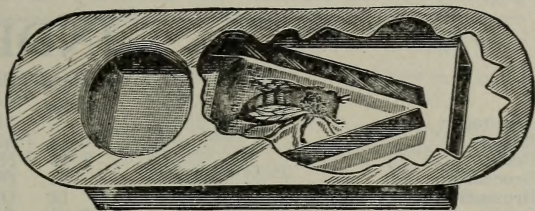


before buying fence, we feel that you will decide that Square Deal Fence is worth buying.

You will find our prices reasonable. Tell us how much fence you want to buy and the height you want.

Bee Supplies

We carry a complete line of Higginsville Hives and Supplies in stock. Will furnish Special Catalog upon request.



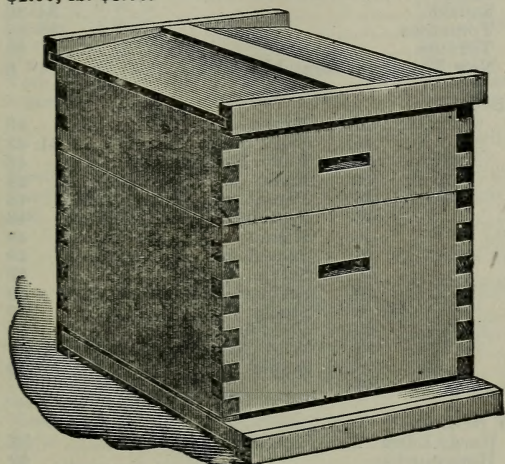
Bee Escapes

Honey Plants

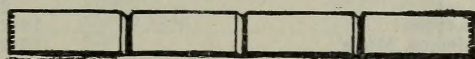
CLEOME OR ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE PLANT—One of the best honey-producing plants. It is perfectly hardy, and after once sown, will usually self sow and increase rapidly. Has an attractive flower in shades of pink and crimson. Bees feed heavily on this. Oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

SWEET CLOVER—Is a tall plant, growing to the height of 4 to 6 feet, with branches bearing small, white flowers of great fragrance. It may be sown in the spring or fall, 10lbs. will sow an acre. Unhulled seed, lb, 25c. Ask for price on larger quantities.

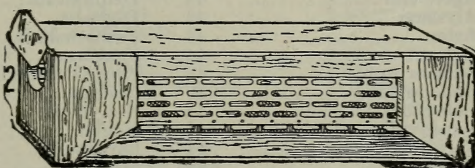
CATNIP—While this is a common herb, it is very much in demand by bee keepers. Oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00.



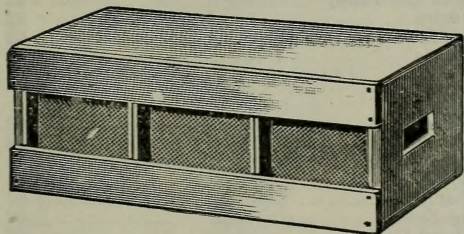
Higginsville Hive



Section



Queen and Drone Trap

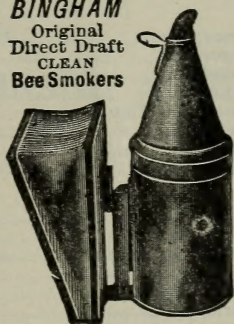


Shipping Case

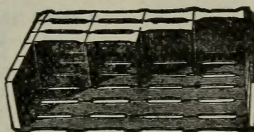


Globe Bee Veil

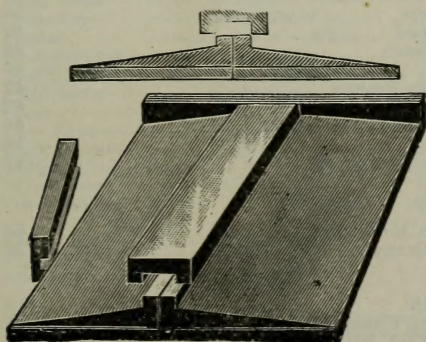
BINGHAM
Original
Direct Draft
CLEAN
Bee Smokers



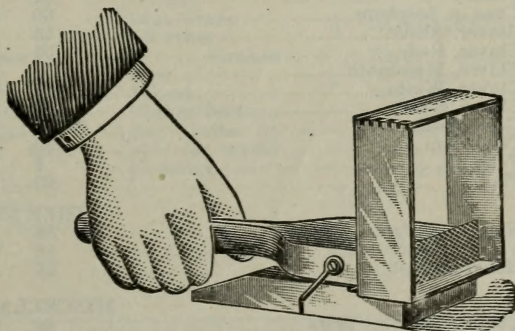
Pat'd 1876, '82, '92 & 1903



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Higginsville Cover



Parker Foundation Fasteners

ROSS BROTHERS

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These Tables are arranged as a Guide to Planting in the latitude of Wichita, and allowances should be made accordingly

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY
Buy Acorn Brand Seeds and have them ready for use.	Sow in Hotbed: Early Beets Brussel Sprouts Early Cabbage Cauliflower Carrots Kohlrabi Lettuce Parsley Radish Tomato	Sow in Hotbed: Cabbage Celery Cucumber Egg Plant Lettuce Pepper Tomato Sweet Potatoes	Sow in Hotbed: Celery Cucumber Egg Plant Pepper Sweet Potatoes	Sow in Hotbed: Celery
Prepare the Hotbeds and Cold Frames			In open ground: Artichokes Beans Beets Cabbage Carrots Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Lettuce Leek Muskmelon Watermelon Onion Onion Sets Okra Parsley Parsnips Peas, medium Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Spinach Summer Squash	In open ground Beans, all kinds Broccoli Cabbage Carrots Sweet Corn Cucumber Kale Kohlrabi Melons Okra Onion Peas Radish Salsify Squash Herbs Cabbage plants Pepper plants Celery plants Tomato plants Sweet Potato plants
Sow in Hotbed: Early Cabbage, Cauliflower.	In open ground: Kale Mustard Onion Sets Radish Spinach Early Turnips Sweet Peas	In open ground: Asparagus Beans, bush Beets Brussel Sprouts Carrots Collards Cress Kale Kohlrabi Onion Onion Sets Parsley Parsnips Peas, Early Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Spinach Early Turnips Cabbage plants		
Ross Brothers Alabama Sweets Water-Melons are almost perfect. Tom Watson is a good one.	Clovers Grass Seeds Barley Oats Speltz	Sweet Peas Nasturtiums	Tomato Early Turnips Cabbage plants Cauliflower plant Sweet Peas Nasturtiums Alfalfa Field Corn Millet Dwarf Essex Rape	Asters Nasturtiums
Netted Rock Cantaloupe is rust resistant.	Plant Early Field Corn during month of April so that you will have mature Corn for the hogs in September.	All Grasses Alfalfa Clovers Barley Oats Speltz		Field Corn Cane Cow Peas Kafir Corn Stock Beets Dwarf Essex Rape
Try Morse Golden Cream, Golden Bantam and White Mexican Sweet Corn.				

PLANT ROSS BROTHERS ACORN BRAND SEEDS

JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
In open ground: Beans Beets Late Cabbage Carrots Sweet Corn Cucumber Endive Kale Lettuce Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Squash Nasturtiums Sweet Peas Field Corn Cane Cow Peas Kafir Corn Millet Milo Maize Dwarf Essex Rape	In open ground: Beans, bush Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Kohlrabi Lettuce Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnips Early Field Corn Cane Cow Peas Kafir Corn Millet Milo Maize Dwarf Essex Rape English Blue Grass	In open ground: Beans, bush Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Early Peas Winter Radish Rutabaga Spinach Turnips Alfalfa Clovers Blue Grass Timothy All other Grasses Dwarf Essex Rape Rye Winter Barley Soft Wheat for pasture	In open ground: Corn Salad Cress Kale Lettuce Winter Radish Spinach Rutabaga Turnips Alfalfa Clovers Blue Grass All other Grasses Rye Wheat Winter Barley Fall bulbs in pots for winter blooming.	In open ground: Spinach Winter Onion Sets Rye Wheat Winter Barley Bulbs in pots for winter blooming. NOVEMBER Bulbs in pots for winter blooming. In open ground: Bulbs for Spring blooming.
Stock Beets Plow ground for Alfalfa Seeding.	Plow ground for Alfalfa Seeding.			

Ross Brothers Seed House, Wichita, Kansas

